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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied
WHISKY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th July.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5626		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH TH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,110	1st Aug., 1899
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., "

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,505	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,005	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Lascon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 24, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 27th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August,

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 2nd Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negio	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

CHAMPAGNES ! CHAMPAGNES ! !

GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND

SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider ; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,

CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

A DICTIONARY
OF
THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA.
BY
DR. GEORGE WATT, M.B.C.M., C.I.E.,
REPORTER ON ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

The Dictionary deals with the products of India—animal, vegetable and mineral; each produce being treated after a uniform plan, the paragraphs of which give the scientific, vernacular and European names; habitat or source; history; properties and uses (both chemical and industrial); trade statistics; markets, etc. The work is arranged alphabetically according to scientific nomenclature; but commercial and important vernacular names are also given as cross references, so that little difficulty need be experienced in finding the account of a product even when its scientific name is unknown to the reader.

An important feature of the Dictionary consists in the fact that derived information is in every instance given under quotation marks and with a reference to the original publication. Numerous contributors have however, furnished the results of new discoveries, and confirmed the vernacular names, so that the Dictionary is not only a complete compilation of published information, but has been brought abreast of the most recent inventions and discoveries.

Volume I contains the letters A and B, and consists of 559 royal octavo pages; Volume II embraces the letter C in 689 pages; Volume III contains the letters D, E, F, and half of G; Volume IV, latter half of G to middle of L, and volume V contains the latter half of L to end of O; Volume VI (which consists of four parts), Part I contains letters P to R. The whole Work completes in nine volumes, including Parts II to IV of Vol. VI. A tenth volume has been issued, consisting of an Index to all the vernacular and other names contained in the Dictionary.

Volumes I to V and Volume VI, Parts I to IV. Price of a complete set (exclusive of the Index, for which a separate charge is made) bound in half calf. Rs. 51.

Index to the above, 8vo. Rs. 2-8.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 29TH JULY, THURSDAY 3RD AUGUST, AND ATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1899.

ADMISSION.

First Enclosure.

SEASON TICKET.

Single Season Ticket..... Rs. 12
Double Season Ticket (1 Lady and 1 Gentleman)..... " 16
Family Season Ticket (3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman) ... " 20

Additional Season Tickets for Ladies Rs. 5 each.

N.B.—For double and family Tickets, separate Tickets will be issued for each Lady and each Gentleman.

Tickets are Transferable.

Season Tickets can be obtained only on application at the office, 20 Queen's Gardens, up to the day of the Races.

Season Tickets will not be sold at the Race Course.

DAY TICKETS.

1 Gentleman..... Rs. 5 | 1 Lady..... Rs. 3.

Day Tickets are obtainable at the office up to the day of the Races or at the Race Stand on the day of the Races.

Carriage Enclosure.

Season Ticket..... Rs. 12—Day Ticket ..... Rs. 5

Obtainable at the Office or at the Enclosure.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

DAY TICKETS.

Single Ticket..... Re. 1-8 | 1 Lady..... Re. 1
Soldiers (in uniform)..... Re. 1

OWNERS' TICKETS.

Owners are requested to apply at the Office, 20 Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

CUIRS, ET PEAUX—HUILES-DEIGRAS.

REPRESENTANT—COMMISSIONNAIRE

DEPOSITAIRE

STEFANO CARMAZSI FU CARLO

ANC MAISON CARLO CARMAZSI

11-13, Rue Gênes—25 Rue Mont-de-piété.

TURIN (ITALIE).

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND of Rupees (20) Twenty per Share, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1899, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 27th July, 1899, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Shares certificates, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS & Co.
Agent.

No. 5, Gress Street, Fort, Bombay, 22nd July, 1899.

CONDENSED MILK.

PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)

FOR RETAIL

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR, 2ND FOFALWADY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions of the morgagee, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., at the risk and on account of Girdhardas Ghanshamdas, Vithaldas Ramdas, and Tricumdas Ramdas, the mortgagors, and of Nandu Dadoodee and the said Tricumdas Ramdas, the purchasers of the property, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the the 28th day of June, 1897, and made between the said Girdhardas Ghanshamdas of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Fofalwady, on the Bhuleshwar Road, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty and six-tenths-square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 536, 536, new Nos. 2 (0-2-20), old Survey No. 60, new Survey No. 536, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Fofalwady Road and partly by the property of Cassoomal, widow of Deokal Jugdesh, and by the property of Parbhoram Chintaman and others, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandar and now of Vithaldas Ramdas and Tricumdas Ramdas, on or towards the north by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji, and on or toward the south by the properties belonging to Miss Rosa Maria Esperance and to Castoorbai, widow, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 370 to 377, and Street No. 6 (0-2), Fofalwady, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Girdhardas Ghanshamdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim, and Kola, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents,—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colors, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc, etc., from Rs. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-2 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 4-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

DESPATCH BOXES OF BEST STEEL by Jones Brothers, England. New Stock to hand. Prices exceptionally Cheap during Sale, now on, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Dr. J. Anderson's Furniture, Piano, Vis-a-vis, Horse, Garden, etc., at Moreland Road, opposite Byculla Club, TO BE SOLD on 30th instant.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. A. Goll's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Glass and Crockery ware, Plated ware, English-built Rubber tyre Victoria, Bicycle, &c., at the "Chalet" Pawai Road, Malabar Hill.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Arionas, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkogopaul Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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Description	1 lb. tin.	½ lb. tin.	¼ lb. tin.
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PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
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All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

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Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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ESTABLISHED 1808.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
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Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London,

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

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N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at 9.30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hon. Secretary.

22nd July, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, at REDUCED FARES including admission to the Grand Stand and Second Class Enclosure at the POONA RACE course will be run between Bombay and Poona on Saturday, the 29th July, and 5th August, 1899.

For particulars, see the poster notices, or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 21st of July 1899.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and erection of a CAST IRON TANK of 50,000 gallons capacity and will be received upto 4th September 1899. Plans and specification on application to the undersigned.

CLEMENT M. SYKES, A.M.I. C.E.,
State Engineer, Jamnagar.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Rolli Brothers) on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July, 1899, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1898.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LANG, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1899.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 20th day of July, 1899, to Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1899, both days inclusive.

WANTED.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED a HEAD CLERK for the Corporation and Standing Committee Office, Pay Rs. 100, with prospects of promotion. Apply, forwarding COPIES ONLY of testimonials, to—

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 22nd July, 1899.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turquin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Band	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,285
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	101xd
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile..	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	110xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	125	93¾	1,575
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,200	100	100	dvd 4	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs10	214
Dethi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	368
Kurrachee Landing	50.	500	200	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	10	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	133
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	49
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	00	1,000	25	515
Soondy & Co....	1,000	100	100	5	
Transport & Co.	2,000	500	200	6	595
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co...	2,230	251	100	1½	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	900	Nil
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	220
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		0	Nil 31
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1602 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60 38
Balary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct, 1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15 200
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil 460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvd Rs 20 480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	50	1,000	1,000	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50 425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct. 1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50 2,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 80 550
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25 725
Coimbatore S. and W. ...	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct. 125
Connaught Mills	630	500	500	25 625xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10 425
Cooch Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25 5.0
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60 705
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs30 365xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs20 270
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 385
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil 420
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil 400
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	4 670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	50 590
Hope Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30 470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20 1,530
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil 280
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30 580
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50 550
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	25 540
Jaffer Alli	600	100	100	dvd Rs 20 220
Jamsedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,500	200	200	Nil 145
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd 500
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	100	1,000	20 220
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25 80
Khanjee Manfg. Co...	1,000	250	250	65 500xd
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25 475
Leopold.....	2,500	100	98	dvd Rs.5 183
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30 675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 800
Madhavji United	356	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 100 2,900
Manaikjmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil 100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct. ...
Manockjee Pait	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 70 2,070
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amaroli	300	100	115	dvd Rs15 ...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvd Rs. 5 72 1-2
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60 1,600
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs15 500
Madura Mills ..	7,779	100	100	Nil ...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil pa 52
Neo-Oriental Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2. 100
Oriental	5,720	650	25	dva Nil 55
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld)	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50 825
Queen Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0 625
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil 815
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil 500
Sassoon.....	1,750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25 625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75 1,800
Soonderdas ...	75	1,000	1,000	Rs 30 500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil 120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12 250
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15 285
Standard Mills Co	1,000	500	500	15 150
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs 22 650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 20 325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	500	1,000	1,000	50 0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20 3.0
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld..	500	500	500	dvd Rs10 410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil 2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50 420
Wadhwan City Spinning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd Rs 25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs15 ...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	610
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	505

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending 22nd July, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,42,923	2,69,025	6,199	4,18,119
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	4,19,720
Decrease				Rs. 1,601

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 2-8m., 2-23s. Low water, 7-51m., 8-35s.

Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Meadow Street, 2 p.m.

The Wadia Mills Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday next.

DONGRI MUNICIPAL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients that attended the dispensary since the appointment of Dr. Choonilal Fakirbhai Dalal were as follows:—May, 4,011; June, 2,463; July, upto 24th, 4,374; total 7,848.

THE LANOWLI DEFAMATION CASE.—Mr. A. E. Lord writes to us:—"I have to contradict the above, and wish to inform you that the case has been misrepresented. My wife is not the accused, but a witness in the case. Will you at once contradict this in your next paper and apologize for your mistake?" We regret the mistake which was telegraphed to us from our Poona correspondent.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our local correspondent writes:—It is very warm here. The temperature is 103° in shade. No rain for the past month and over. Price of food-grains has gone up, and still there is a tendency to increase. Sowings have all been searched. Failing rain, we shall have to face famine of the gravest kind such as occurred in 1877. People are filled with anxiety.—Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer has ceased running.—A cricket match was played between Samaldas College and Bhavnagar Para officers, on Sunday last, when the latter won by 93 runs.

FATAL FALL OFF A WIDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Nanji Kunchor, a Hindu lad, aged seven years. The deceased resided with his widowed mother at Khoja Street. On the 19th instant, in the afternoon, Nanji was standing on a chair near a window on the third storey of his house, when the chair tilted backwards. The deceased lost his balance and fell on to the road. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a compound fracture of the frontal bone of the skull and also a simple fracture of his left arm. He was, on Tuesday, transferred to Sir D. M. Pitit Hospital, where he died in the evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DIFFICULTIES OF A PARSEE CRIMINAL.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rustomji Framji Palkhivalla a middle-aged Parsee, was charged, at the instance of Constable Mirza Mahomedali, of the Criminal Investigation Department, with stealing a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 4, from the person of a Hindu boy, named Hurree, aged three years and a-half. The boy Hurree resides with his uncle Gopal Babaji, a grocer of Falekland Road. From the evidence adduced, it appears that the boy, together with several other children, was, on Monday afternoon, playing in front of his uncle's shop. The accused, who is an old offender, came up and enticed the boy away on one side of the road and there began removing the anklets from the child's feet. In the meanwhile, the uncle, missing his nephew, searched for him and discovered the Parsee busily engaged in robbing the boy of his ornaments. The uncle seized the thief and gave him in police custody, together with the ornaments. At the close of the case, the Inspector in charge produced a register of six previous convictions against the accused. The Inspector also informed the Magistrate that the Parsee had been released from the jail only on the 9th instant, after serving out a sentence of five months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused in his defence said that as he was an old offender, he could not get any employment, and in order to satisfy the cravings of his stomach he should either beg, borrow or steal. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that he would give him the last chance to reform himself, and if he was brought before him again and convicted, the Court would commit him to the High Court Sessions. The prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., the surviving son of the late Bai Motlabai, has, writes a correspondent, presented to the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Kaibadavie Road, behind the Robert Money School, a De Zong Refractometer, a costly instrument, by which every kind of defective vision can be easily and rapidly detected and corrected. It will be a great boon to patients attending the Infirmary, and specially to school children students, clerks and others. This institution has a history of its own. It would appear from a letter addressed to the Government of Bombay by the Managing Committee of the institution, that it was "on the representation of Dr. J. A. DaGama, that the want of a charitable institution for the treatment of eye and ear diseases, apart from the Cowasjee Jehangbier Eye Hospital, was greatly felt by the middle and poorer classes of Bombay, several gentlemen subscribed to, and opened in a building in Charni Road, Girgaon, for the purpose of an Eye and Ear Infirmary, with six beds for indoor patients, as an experiment for two years only, their object being to find out whether the establishment of such an institution would be of public utility." The letter went on to say that the Infirmary was opened to the public on the 13th November 1884, and that in nineteen and a-half months of its existence had admitted and treated about 5,438 patients and 8878 of daily attendances, with 450 major and minor operations—and that patients from various places, very distant from Bombay, such as Surat, Bhusawal, Nassick, Nagpore, Igatpuri and others availed themselves of the institution, and seeing that its popularity increased, requested the Government to help to make it a permanent institution, for which Sir Dinshaw offered a sum of Rs. 30,000 with a promise of more, for a permanent building. The Government replied to the Committee "regretting their inability to accede to the Committee's request," and forwarded the letter to the Municipal Commissioner, saying that "Government might perhaps find a piece of ground for the erection of the proposed Eye Hospital, but cannot undertake its maintenance, which, however, seems a fit object for the expenditure of Municipal funds." The Municipal Commissioner replied that the Town Council could not see their way to comply with the request of the Committee. Under these circumstances the subscribers continued their contributions for another couple of years, using their efforts to get the Municipality to attach the Infirmary to the Goculdas Hospital. Then again they were unsuccessful. The gentlemen continued their subscriptions for another two years, but some of them having stopped their contributions and the funds not being sufficient to carry on the work, the Committee resolved in 1888 to keep open the Infirmary until the collected funds had been exhausted and then to close the Infirmary, and it was. Ever since Dr. DaGama has been carrying the work of the Infirmary at his own expense at the before mentioned place. Now, that so many hospitals have been built and endowed for the special diseases of women, it would not be out of place to remind those who have money at their disposal, and are charitably inclined, that efforts towards endowing another hospital for eye, and for the matter of that for ear and throat diseases in Bombay, would be welcome.

N.-W. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, presided at the meeting of the Legislative Council held at Lucknow, on Monday morning, when the report of the Select Committee on the Municipalities Acts Amendment Bill was presented, but was not considered, the Hon. Mr. Millar explaining that the alterations were so numerous, including, as they did, the consolidation of the existing measures, that it was necessary to submit the Bill again for the approval of the Government of India before it could be further proceeded with.

The Lieutenant-Governor stated that the publication of the amended Bill would be postponed pending H. E. the Viceroy's approval. Replying to the question the Hon. Mr. Millar sketched out the Legislative programme.

Owing to the departure of the Hon. Mr. Evans, who had charge of the Bill, on leave, the Court of Wards Bill had not been considered by the Select Committee, but Mr. Roberts, now acting at the Board of Revenue, would take the place of the Hon. Mr. Evans, and the Committee would meet shortly.

The Bill to amend the Land Revenue Act has been submitted for approval to the Government of India.

The Bill to make better provision for the Preservation of Talukdari Estates has been approved of in principle by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, but as it embodied a novel provision, the introduction of it is postponed pending the approval of its draft by those high authorities.

The Rent Law Amendment Bill draft had been discussed at a conference between the Lieutenant-Governor, the District Officers, and the representative landlords, and the revised draft is now being considered by the Board of Revenue. It was hoped that most of the Legislative programme would be got through in the old weather.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

INPERATRIX *vs.* SILEMAN WALAD BUDEN SAHEB AND BASAPPA BIN NINGAPPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Session Judge of Dharwar, who, in April last, convicted accused No. 1 of using as genuine a forged document and abetment of forgery; and No. 2 of forgery, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, remarked that this was a case of much public importance. On the 22nd August 1895, the subordinate judge of Gadag granted sanction for the prosecution of six persons on charges connected with a false document which had been given in evidence in his court. Criminal proceedings were delayed pending decision of appeals to the District Court and High Court; and when these were finally disposed of and the papers returned to the Gadag Court for transmission to a Magistrate, the forged document was missing, having, it is supposed, been abstracted in the District Court. When this was reported to Mr. Walker, as District Judge, he directed the subordinate judge to see that the prosecution was not allowed to drop and to have the six men placed before the Magistrate. This had been done, and of the six men two were dead, two had been discharged for various reasons, and two were now under trial. There could be no doubt, in Mr. Walker's opinion, that accused No. 1 made use of this document in the civil suit. The deposition of accused No. 2, the writer of the document, was also proved by the Karkoon who recorded it. So much was proved beyond doubt; the remaining points to be considered were whether the missing document was false, and whether accused No. 1 knew it when he made use of it. A copy of the missing deed, shewed its date to be 20th July 1898. When the subordinate judge, struck by something in the water-mark of the missing document, sent it to the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, he obtained a reply that such papers were not manufactured in England till the 30th January 1898. This letter was treated in the civil suit as decisive. It was clear that the sort of evidence which ought to be given was not procurable in India, and Mr. Walker said he recorded the document for what it was worth, and he proceeded to the other reasons for holding the missing document, exhibit 63, a forgery. As the two accused said in the Sessions Court that exhibits 32 was the true document which was put in before the Mamletdar in the possessory suit and was intended to be put in afterwards before the subordinate judge Mr. Walker said he had to decide whether this was so or not. In favour of the document was the endorsement of presentation. But a most damaging circumstance as regards exhibit 32 was that it bore no endorsement of return by the Mamlatdar. If it ever was in the mamlatdar's office, how was it got out again? If it was honestly got out, why should it be sent with an anonymous petition to the District Court? After reviewing the evidence, Mr. Walker held the charges to be proved, and sentenced each of the accused to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, for the reasons stated in their judgment, reversed the convictions against and the sentences passed upon both the accused, acquitted them and directed that they be set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's judgment said:—This case presents features of a somewhat unusual character. The facts are these. The first) accused Sileman in 1890 brought a suit in the Mamlatdar's Courtagainst Totawafor an injunction against her disturbing his possession of certain land. In that suit he filed a deed of sale executed to him by Channappa in 1878 conveying the said land to him. No suggestion appears to have been made that this deed was a forgery, and Sileman obtained a decree in his favour. In 1893 Totawa brought suit No. 1294 of 1893 in the Subordinate Judge's Court against Sileman for possession of the said land. On the 11th May, 1894, Sileman obtained back from the Mamlatdar's Court what on the face of it purported to be the same document that he had presented in 1890, and it was filed as Exhibit 63 in the suit. The second accused Basappa deposed to writing it. No exception seems to have been taken by Totawa to the document, but the suspicions of the Subordinate Judge were aroused, and he obtained from the Stamp Office in Bombay information that the stamp paper of the description on which the Exhibit 63 was written was not issued in India prior to the year 1888. On this he condemned Exhibit 63 as a forgery, and decided the suit against Sileman. Sileman appealed. In the appeal court there seems to have been no attempt on the part of Sileman to support the genuineness of the Exhibit 63. On the 2nd and again on the 7th April, 1897, his pleader admitted that it was a forgery, but contended that it was not the document that had been originally filed in the Mamlatdar's Court. On the very day the appeal was heard (April 7th) the District Judge received an anonymous letter enclosing a deed of sale which corresponded in all respects save that of stamp with the Exhibit 63, but the Sessions Judge naturally declined to take any notice of a document which had reached him in such a way and he decided the appeal against Sileman. The appeal having been decided the papers in the case were in the usual way sent back to the Subordinate Court. When they were examined there the Exhibit 63 was found to be missing, and it has not since been found. Sanction was then given for the prosecution of Sileman and Basappa on charges of forging and using as genuine the Exhibit 63, and the Sessions Judge has found them guilty and sentenced them each to transportation for life. The material point for determination is, as the Sessions Judge very properly says, whether the exhibit 63 was the document filed by Sileman in the Mamlatdar's Court and in respect of which Basappa gave his evidence. The case for the defence is that it was not. The accused No. 1 says that the document there filed by him was the one which the District Judge received on the 7th April and which has been recorded as exhibit 32 in this case. His contention is that it must have been abstracted from the records there and the exhibit 63 substituted in its place, and that when the latter was returned to him he did not notice the difference when he filed it in the Subordinate Judge's Court. The Session Judge admits that the evidence is in favour of this contention. The exhibit 32 bears the endorsement "dakhil tarikh 16-12-1890" and the initials of the Mamledar M. R. S. The Mamledar who has been examined thinks that the initials are not his, but he cannot swear that they were not made by him. His karkun says that he made the endorsement and that the Mamledar initialled it. The pleader is positive that it is the document which he put in. The Judgment of the Sessions Judge is very extraordinary on this point. He says "but a most damaging circumstance as regards exhibit 32 is that it bears no endorsement of return by the Mamledar." This however is really a fact which is consistent only with the contention of the accused. If it had been the document which the Mamledar returned to Sileman it would have borne such an endorsement. If however it had been abstracted from the office and the exhibit 63 substituted then the latter only would bear the endorsement of return. We have not got the exhibit 63 and so the endorsement on it cannot be proved to be in the handwriting of any one, but we have its copy, and that bears an endorsement of return dated 11th May 1894 purporting to be signed by the then Mamledar Mr. Krishnarao. The Sessions Judge asks how Exhibits 32 could have been got out of the Mamledar's office. No doubt this is not explained, but the exhibit 63 was got out of the District Judge's office, and no explanation is given how this was done. We think upon the evidence that there can be no doubt that the document filed in the Mamledar's Court was the Exhibit 32 and not the Exhibit 63. The accused 1, who is an ignorant man, who can neither read nor write, having got back the exhibit 63 would naturally suppose that it was the one he had filed, and would present it to the Subordinate Judge's Court in all good faith, and the accused No. 2 would also be taken in by the similarity of the writing and depose to it as his innocently. It is not a part of the case for the prosecution that the exhibit 32 is not a genuine document, and it would be just what Totawa's party would do if they could substitute for a genuine document a forged one in order that the onus of having presented the letter might fall on their opponents. Their anxiety for the safety of the exhibit 63 as shown by the exhibits 21 and 22 is very suspicious. As the conviction rests on the finding of the Sessions Judge that it was the exhibit 63 and not the exhibit 32 which was filed before the Mamledar, and as we disagree with this finding and hold that the reverse is proved, we reverse the conviction and acquit the accused persons, and direct that they be set at liberty.

A BERLIN Correspondent writes: It has been pointed out by the London papers that Madame Sarah Bernhardt represents "Hamlet" less as a dreamer than as a very strong character. The remark telegraphed here has revived a literary controversy between the well-known Professor Kuno Fischer, of Heidelberg, and Dr. Hermann Turk, of Jena. The latter ten years ago published two essays on "Hamlet as a Genius," and "The Psychological Problem in 'Hamlet,'" in which he endeavours to show that particular view of Hamlet is the right one. Later Professor Kuno Fischer published a pamphlet in which he adopted the same views without however mentioning Dr. Turk, though he had read his essay. This affair was much spoken of at that time. Dr. Turk has now published another book, "The Man Fall of Genius," in which he deals with Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Goethe's "Faust," Byron's "Manfred," Schopenhauer and Spinoza, Christ and Buddha, Alexander the Great, Cæsar, Napoleon, Darwin and Lombroso, Stirner, Nietzsche, and Ibsen. An English translation of the book is being prepared.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	23 08	24 45	29 73	26 65
Wednesday, July 26th	0 9	0 13	0 16	0 11
Total.....	23 17	24 53	29 89	26 77
Total fall to July 26th, 1898	47 95	49 30	49 18	45 03
Total fall to July 26th, 1897	42 91	42 65	44 28	42 58

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	67	21
24th July, 1899	0	50
Total.....	67	71

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	41
Sunday, 23rd July, 1899	0	0
Monday, 24th July, 1899	0	0
Total.....	22	41
Total up to 24th July, 1898	27	16
Total up to 24th July, 1897.....	14	65

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore.....	29·475	E	2	97·4	76·1	71	...	4·27	−3·16
Sirsa.....	29·518	SW	6	101·8	85·1	55	...	2·12	−3·61
Delhi	29·548	WNW	5	96·2	79·0	74	...

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

CONSOLS dropped 3 16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 106 11-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 100 -2 ; while Paris Exchange on London was 1 1-2 centime higher, at 25·23 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £66 13-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver continued at 27 3-4d. per oz. ; while in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. lower at 60 1-2 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent less, at 4·87 1-4 dollars. Some £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank England.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,330,000 quarters, compared with 2,39 ,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Pressed was quoted yesterday at 37s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Cana', tone of market quiet ; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-2s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Hamburg, buyers via the canal, market quiet in tone ; Linseed at 39 1-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Amsterdam, sellers via the Canal, market steady.

Prices continued without change all round in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market was quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent. in New York, to 6 1-8 cents per lb. ; September Futures 7 points, to 5·45 cents, and December 3 points, to 5·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Locally, the tone of the Cotton Market has to-day been quiet. Exporters purchased 500 bales Junadgadh at Rs. 136, and the mills 200 Junagadh at Rs. 124-1-2, 200 Sawginned at Rs. 142, 250 Pachora at Rs. 132, 500 Kamtha at Rs. 143, 100 Morbi at Rs. 132, 200 Sawginned at Rs. 143, 200 Karanja at Rs. 137, 200 Bengal at Rs. 135 1-2, 130 Bhagulkhote at Rs. 129, 200 Broach at Rs. 154. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, the quotation was Rs. 162 per candy ; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 131 ; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 138.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady ; prices show no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,024	bales.
Wheat	17,591	cwts.
Linseed	2,083	"
Rapeseed	3,404	"
Poppyseed	337	"
Castorseed	1,078	"
Rice	54,192	"

FREIGHTS are a quite market ; lines have been done for Liverpool at 11s. to 11s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling this morning at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There continued to be only a little business doing, and rates closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. "
Francs	170 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone at 100 1-2 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices have again ruled in favour of buyers to-day, as disclosed by the changes denoted in our revised list.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 13-16.
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, arrived here, this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JULY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa, left here, this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru, left Singapore for Hong Kong, on 25th instant.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

Before the Honourable THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1001-275-33—Magonlal and R—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Bhikjee Bapujee—K J Mantri, pro. heard.

1011-181-98—Baishunker and K—Zoolekabai vs Hassoobai—Tyebjee D and Co.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

1957-98—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vizpal vs Narrondas Purmanandas—A F Turner.

2220-98—Monoackjee Moolla Tyabjee vs John Cambell—Smetham B and Noble.

2200-98—Mohomedalli Moolla Tyabjee vs E Sturn.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary suits.

1-99—Mansuklal D and J—Mowjee Dharamsey vs Nemchand Nadarjee and others—Bicknell M and M and K B Mehta.

11-99—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thakordas vs Bai Rambai Magonlal and Co. Part heard.

4-99—Daphtary and Ferreira—Hassum Samuel Kchimka: vs Supprabai and Sarabai—Payne G and S.

22-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, Smetham B and N. Crawford and Co, B M and M, and K B Mehta.

35-98—Sorabjee and J—Mathubai vs Purshotam Jairam—Pestonjee R and K.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hana Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Laksmibai—Smetham B and N.

215-99—Captain and V—Luximbai and others vs Hana Dhanajee—Sorabjee and J.

110-98—Framjee and J—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.

515-98—B V N Kirtikar—Narssundas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Nurmamomed—M L Shroff.

591-98—Thakurdas D C and M—Hemraj Parmanand vs Ratansey Waljee and others—Nanu and H and Craigie L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

92-97—Bhaishunker and K—Rao Bahadur Vussanjee Khimjee and others vs Manockial Harkisan and others—Diksait and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

350-98—Daphtary and Ferreira—Kuverjee Heerjee vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Trikumlaljee Maharaj and others—Wadia and Ghandy.

71-99—M A Vakil—Bai Luximbai vs Narayen Bhai Joshi—K J Mantri.

81-99—Mamubai and J—Jamnadas Chaganlal and another vs Ramchand Hemchand—Smetham B and Noble.

14-99—In person—Kashibai vs Doongersey Gangjee and others—Tyebjee D and Co.

For Consent Decree.

635-98—F P Pavri—Pandoorang Narayen Hussay vs Ramchandra Narayen Hussay and others—In person.

221-99—Crawford B and Co—Framjee Thakersey Naronjee vs Narondas Ruttonsey and other:—Craigie L and O.

370-95—Payne G and S—Narandas Chapsi vs Lladhur Purshotam—M Veerjee.

70-96—M Virjee—Lladhur Purshotam vs Narandas Chapsey—Payne G and S.

For Dismissal.

35-98—Framjee and D—Abdul a bin Mahomed Bawam and others vs the Bombay and Persia Steam N Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.

424-98—Madhowjee Virjee Mohabai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and Noble.

141-99—Payne G and S—Rustomjee Hormasjee Ashburner vs Framjee Ardeshir Daver and others—Nanu and H and Hiralal M and M.

616-95—Mansukhal D and J—Purshotamdas Mungaldas Natubhoy vs Vithaldas Raundas and others—Edgelow G and Wadia.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th July, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	25	10	10 a.m.	12	47
Teheran	26	2	27 p.m.	0	24
Suez	24	2	55 p.m.	0	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of 26th July, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	51	—	1
" Karachi	2	18	—	2
" Madras	0	51	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FRYER—July 21, at Murree, the wife of Captain L C Fryer, 14th Sikhs, of a son.

McVITTIE—July 17, at Harrington Lodge, Cotacamund, the wife of Lieut R H McVittie, R G A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LYNCH—ROFFEY—At Christ Church, Rangoon, by the Rev J P Dyer, M A, Edward Patrick Lynch, of the Public Works Department, to Ethel Alice, eldest daughter of Captain Lewis James Roffey, Barrack Master, Rangoon.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.

EUROPE, according to Baron d'Estournelles, is beginning to find herself in the position of the sheep who went to look out for meal and came back shorn. With M. Bourgeois he represents France at the Peace Conference, both of them sincerely desirous of co-operating in the blessed work of arresting the growth of the armaments, and substituting arbitration for war. The prospect of success in either direction is by no means encouraging. The Conference has decided that it would be impracticable to ban future improvements in the instruments of war, each nation indulging a secret hope of stealing a march on others with some scientific projectile more murderous than any hitherto known. That is discouraging. Nor is the outlook improved by the authoritative declaration of William II., that Germany would never consent to submit a question touching her honour or her interests to the decision of a Court of Arbitration, which could not be relied upon to give the decision in her favour. Everyone knew instinctively that all the Military Empires, and for that matter the Military Republicans on both sides of the Atlantic as well, would certainly act on the same high conception of their duty to themselves in any quarrel with a weaker Power. That truly Imperial utterance was followed by the categorical statement of the German representative at the Conference, that the armaments said to be a crushing burden to the nations are not at all oppressive. Look at Germany, he said, when was she so prosperous as she is now, after all her years of compulsory military service! Never were the people so well off or the standard of living so high! No one answered him. The silence of the diplomatists assembled to devise means of relieving the overtaxed and overweighted people from at least a portion of their military burdens, have had no experience in debate, and none of them felt sufficient confidence in himself to challenge the German representative's crude defence of huge armaments, which Prussia has invented and to which the German Empire owes its existence. It was under the depressing influences of the Conference which assembled to inaugurate a millenium of Peace which seems in a fair way to bless those who are always most ready for war that Baron D'Estournelles unburdened himself to a special correspondent of the *Times* at the Hague, giving a view of the situation certainly not wanting in insight or originality. He has realised, what few have as yet scarcely given themselves the trouble to note, that Europe is being overtaken by the competition of the remote peoples whose markets she hoped to make her own. Modern science which has abridged distances by steam, and abolished them by the telegraph, is enabling our customers to undersell us in our own markets. England buys locomotives, bridges, and steel rails from the United States, placing her orders there with as much indifference—so a great industrial authority has expressed it approvingly in the "National Review"—as a merchant would divide his orders between Manchester and Leeds. California and Cuili send Bordeaux wines of their own growth and manufacture for French Exhibitions ; Japan sends, in her own steamers silks *articles de Paris*, German and Austrian goods, and even condensed Swiss milk. The Argentine Republic sends not only wool and tallow, but live cattle and sheep ready for the butcher to the English markets. The Cape sends fruit ; Canada potatoes, cheese, butter and bacon at half the price of British.

We have lately seen what Mr. Ryder Haggard has to say as to the result of all this ruinous competition. The rural population cannot find a living in English counties, and he foresees the day when all England beyond a fringe of market-gardens around great towns will become a veld—a waste of grass land and weeds. M. d'Estournelles not at all unreasonably, as we think, regards all that has hitherto occurred as a mere beginning. China, which we are preparing to partition, has not yet brought her inexhaustible resources of production into play. She has immense coal fields from which anthracite and coal similar to that of Cardiff can be dug out of open trenches, without the expense of sinking shafts or employing costly pumping and other machinery. There is iron ore in vast quantities. European speculators, supported by patriotic and intelligent Governments, are successful in extracting from the unwilling Chinese concessions to work these neglected fields, to build railways to them, to send steamers up the thousands of miles of great rivers for produce to be dumped into the markets of Europe, as silver dug out of American mines was until recently dumped down in the Indian Mints. Henceforth, says this prescient Frenchman, Europe must reckon not only with herself, but with the world. He fears the effect of the wasting competition of tropical climates and cheap labour with the peoples of all Europe. But the Continental nations protect themselves, at all events up to a certain point, by high tariffs. Great Britain is a Free Trade country, and she will naturally feel the full effects of this pressure more accutely than other European countries. But feel it they all will inevitably sooner or later. M. d'Estournelles holds that Europe must without loss of time break with traditional rivalries and base her action on that of her privileged competitors. If she is to withstand their headlong course, she must emancipate herself from the burdens which handicap her :—"If Europe remains paralysed, divided, crushed with taxation, she will be beaten in advance. Her population will see the price of their labour diminishing from day to day until it falls to the level of the lowest market. They will get tired of working more and more to gain less and less, for they only resigned themselves to the enormous sacrifices which they are making so long as they should be necessary. But their illusion will disappear in presence of their sense of self-preservation. They are gaining knowledge and are beginning to find that they are losing to no purpose their money, their time, and their trouble, the only result being that they are threatening instead of supporting one another. Their revolt is near at hand and unavoidable, especially in monarchical countries where armies, degenerating into ruinous gardes du corps, will apparently soon serve to maintain the authority of the Government rather than national interests. They will become in the eyes of indignant public opinion the very emblem and measure of an evident antagonism between that authority and those interests."

We have given the Baron's forecast in full, because it is that of a shrew dand far-seeing man. But if one were to ask how the European working population can throw off their "burdens" in the immediate future, as the first step towards meeting Chinese cheap labour on equal terms, it is not easy to suggest an answer. If the double burden of military service and heavy taxation were thrown off how could the emancipated proletariat shut out the inexhaustible produce of China and other tropical countries except by a high protective tariff? That resource is not neglected by the Continental States at present, it is one which England alone has in reserve. What the European nations may have to resign themselves to is the loss of the foreign markets on which they have been taught to rely. Before they will submit to such a deprivation they are only too likely to use the military strength accumulated at such cost during the last thirty years, to establish their material supremacy over those fertile regions whose competition they fear and resent. M. d'Estournelles seems to have more than a glimmering of this development—we do not say solution—when he says : "The States of Europe must make up their minds to face the truth and the future, with a view of settling honourably and reasonably among themselves the bases of a durable peace. . . The future of Europe is at stake ; circumstances press us to effect this tardy conciliation. In a spirit of mutual sacrifice let us prepare with good grace the new work imposed on us by the brusque surprises of progress and reconcile ourselves to a double policy—national policy, and European policy." Who is to decide what this European policy shall be?

MR. HARTLEY KENNEDY, the new Commissioner, in his report on the Police of the Town and Island of Bombay, issued yesterday, emphasizes the urgent need that exists for a consolidated and intelligible Police Act. He says that the Police are now working at a distinct disadvantage, and are hampered in many ways by the want of such an Act to enable them to deal satisfactorily with regard to the investigation of crime, the arrest and detention of offenders, and the treatment of special offences peculiar to a large city like Bombay. A Police Bill, having this object in view, has been before the local Government for several years, and Mr. Kennedy expresses a hope that it will be passed into law without further delay. Mr. Kennedy does not claim that better results would have been obtained had one been in force. The results were on the whole good. The conduct of the force has been good, and the proportion of crimes and offences detected to crimes and offences reported is up to the average. True the percentage of recoveries of property stolen showed a decline, but that is easily accounted for. So much of the time and attention of the police has been taken up with plague duties since the commencement of the epidemic in Bombay that their efficiency for dealing with offences relating to property has suffered. Besides there have also been the largest opportunities for housebreaking and lurking house-trespass owing to residents vacating their houses in the city and going to insecure habitations in the suburbs, leaving valuable property behind. Thus it is explained that the responsibilities of the police gradually increased while their ability to cope with them diminished owing to the extra duties which plague forced upon them. This cause too tended to prevent the Commissioner securing many recruits of the most desirable class, service in Bombay not being at all attractive under existing circumstances. During the year 26,683 cognisable cases were reported—an increase of 1,798 on the previous year and a decrease of 7,529 as compared with the average of the previous three years.

THE chief feature in the weekly report on the state of the crops is a want of rain, which is the general requirement of all the provinces except in Bengal and North-Western Provinces. While the ryots in these places are desiring a break in the weather, the agriculturists in other parts of India are entertaining grave fears as to the fulness of the future harvest owing to the insufficient rainfall. In Madras the standing crops on the west coast can only be said to favourable, and elsewhere they are suffering from want of rain. Prices have risen and staple grains are now above warning rate in Bellary. The report concerning Bombay Presidency is dismal, as in Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, Khandesh, Ahmedabad, and Baroda territory the young crops are withering, and in other districts caterpillars are damaging the plants. In certain districts in the Central Provinces the rainfall has been good, and in other parts it has been rainless. The number of persons in receipt of relief is 8,093, a slight increase on the previous week. The conditions and prospects of the standing crop in the Punjab are good, more or less rain having fallen in most districts. Both in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces operations are being delayed owing to the continuous downpour. Burma has not had its usual visitation of rain, and in consequence agricultural preparations are retarded in parts. The weather is hot and rainy in Assam, where prospects are generally good. The plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress, and early rice is being reaped in Goalpara. In Mysore and Coorg rain has fallen, but in insufficient quantity. Cotton plants are withering in Berar and Hyderabad, and in parts of the former the water-supply is still short, while in the latter the want of rain has caused prices to rise. Good rain is reported to have fallen in Central India during the week, and agricultural operations are in progress, while the downpour in Rajputana was general. Cultivation is going on satisfactorily, while the Ajmere relief-works have been closed. The prospects at Kashmir and Nepal are excellent.

THE Presidency plague returns again show an increase, the total of cases having gone up from 1,898 to 2,351, and of deaths from 1,459 to 1,806, a rise of 453 cases and 347 deaths. Bombay City in the past week returned 84 cases and 60 deaths as against 75 and 66, a comparison which indicates a milder form of the disease than was the case a week ago. In Karachi there is practically no plague ; but in Poona, the state of affairs is really alarming. In six days of last week, the attacks numbered 319 and the deaths 253. In the eight days ending Friday last, the attacks aggregated 738 and the deaths 665. Why six days should be reported in one week and eight another is not explained, though it ought to be, as on the face of it such a return is absurd and misleading as to the true state of the epidemic. In Nassik the plague is stillincreasing, the attacks having gone up from 131 to 193 and the deaths from 120 to 143. Kolhapur too shows steadily rising totals, the week's returns giving 400 and 320 as against 395 and 302. Surat, Thana, Satara and Kanara districts show signs of improvement, and what is most satisfactory in the report is the fact that the number of free states and districts grows larger every week. Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parker and Kathiawar districts, and the Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot and Bhor States are now included in the list.

IT is proposed to hold a polo tournament at Naini Tal towards the end of September.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M. A., D. L., to be a Member of the local Legislative Council.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BALDOCK, Royal Artillery, has been transferred from the Indian to the Home establishmeat to command a brigade division of Field Artillery.

THE Poona Open Polo Tournament will be held at Poona beginning on September 22nd. A Junior Polo Tournament begins at either Poona or Kirkee on September 4th.

COLONEL KELLY, commanding the Malakand Brigade, has been granted 90 days' privilege leave from 11th August. Lieutenant-Colonel Maisey, 30th Punjab Infantry, will command during his absence.

DURING the year 1898-99, 119 fires occurred in the city of Bombay, causing a loss of property estimated at Rs. 35,34,968. The figures for 1897 were 111 Fires, and Rs. 9,75,636, estimated loss of property.

LIEUTENANT KIRKPATRIK, 6th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed 2nd-in-Command of the battalion of newly raised Khyber Rifles, *vice* Lieutenant Ferguson Davie, who has elected to remain, with his regiment.

DURING the year 1898, 517 persons in Bombay city were injured and 21 were killed by being run over—4 by tram cars and 17 by other conveyances, showing an increase of 154 in the number injured and 2 in those killed.

THE number of conveyances, private and public in Bombay is as under :—Private, 5,583 ; Public, 7,647; showing an increase of 853 and 1,221, respectively, as compared with the year 1897. This is due to a smaller exodus of people from the city than when the epidemic first broke out and created a panic.

LARGE numbers of people are said to be leaving Bangalore City for the districts. Some of them are leaving because they fear that the plague is bound to get hold of the city again ; but the exodus, says the local "Post," is largely due to the belief that a terrible earthquake will occur there in October next.

THERE has been no slackening in the rainfall at Allahabad during the past week, and the total since January is more than nine inches, about one-third, over the normal. The total now reaches 26·39 inches as compared with a normal of 17·21, over three inches having fallen between Sunday night and Tuesday morning.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Cacutta, during the week ending 15 of July was 181 against 208 and 194 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 22. There were two deaths from cholera, against two and four in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by ten. There was one death from plague, against four and four in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were two deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 52 and 21 respectively, against 51 and 34 in the preceding week.

APROPOS of the complaint made by the leading Rangoon paper of Mr. Trotter's being transferred to Burma, a correspondent points out that there may be reasons for sending a man who has got into trouble with the police to Burma, instead of elsewhere, which involve no suggestion either of "a penal settlement," or of "Rubbish shot here." The fact is that it is obviously desirable for the credit of government service that an officer who has just completed a term of imprisonment, and who it has been decided not to dismiss, should be sent as far as possible from the place where his offence was committed and his trial took place. This obviously could not be more efficiently done than by transferring him to the only province which requires a sea voyage to reach from Calcutta. There is no need therefore for any Burma journal to conclude that Mr. Trotter or any one else, for the matter of that, has been sent there as a punishment.

INTIMATION was received by cable on Saturday evening from the Respondent's Solicitors in London that the Oothumalay Zemindari appeal, preferred by Annapurni Natchiar, had been dismissed with costs by their Lordships of the Privy Council.

AN electrical siren has been devised at Ottawa, Canada. It is stated that this siren may take the place of electric bells, and may come into general use for fog-signals at sea and along the shore where such signals are now in use. The siren can be placed at a point inaccessible to the ordinary steam plant now used in fog-signalling, and can be operated by wires connecting the power at almost any distance. The sound is produced by the vibration of a diaphragm at the base of a horn.

THE vegetable world is not so harmless as it has been supposed to be. Certain microscopic fungi living on diseased plants can develop in man and communicate to him various maladies, such as actinomycosis. The vegetable origin of cancer is made probable by the investigations of M. Bra, and that tuberculosis is caused by plants is maintained by some authorities. Plants may thus do us many a bad turn. But how about flowers? . . . . M. Domingos Freire, well known from his inoculations against yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro, has been undertaking researches not on the parasites or fungi of flowers, but on their microbes. He finds some dangerous kinds. These light on flowers and the winds sprinkle them with dust—both of which are causes of infection.

THE German Antarctic expedition will only employ one vessel, specially constructed, and built of wood. The expedition will start in 1901, and last two years. After touching at the Cape and Kerguelen Islands, it will found a scientific station and winter on the Antarctic continent. Siberian dogs will be employed to reach the South Pole and South Magnetic Pole if possible. A captive balloon will be used to make meteorological observations. After wintering an attempt will be made to explore all the coasts of the Antarctic continent. The chief will be Dr. Von Drygalski, who led the Greenland expedition of 1891-93. Is the Government quite sure that the Germans will not annex territory even there? In the interests of Australia it would be well to consider the matter. Perhaps there are valuable minerals, furs, or fisheries in the Antarctic.

A DEPUTATION of former Hanoverian officers presented to the Emperor William at Brunsbuttel on Sunday a replica of the Waterloo Column erected at Hanover. General Schaumann, addressing His Majesty, thanked him for having revived the traditions of the old Hanoverian Army, and having selected for the presentation of the gift the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, memorable for the last deed of glory performed by the Hanoverians and Prussians conjointly. The Emperor returned thanks for the gift, which, he said coming from old comrades, was particularly appreciated by him. His Majesty also expressed the gratification which he felt at seeing his ideas of reviving old traditions meeting with sympathetic response. At a dinner which followed the Emperor drank to the memory of the old Hanoverians and the prosperity of the present Hanoverian regiments.

THE authorities in France evidently continue to be of opinion that the scenes of enthusiasm which marked the arrival of Major Marchand on French soil had better be avoided as far as possible. The explorer passed through the capital the other day, but in obedience to orders he merely went direct from one railway station to another. The majority of the public, too, had been kept in ignorance of the fact that he was to make this brief appearance in Paris and in the circumstances his presence provoked no manifestation of and kind. But this is not all. A number of Major Marchand's brother officers had organised a banquet in his honour in one of the Boulevard restaurants. He had been invited to the luncheon both by letter and telegram, and the organisers of the fete were not a little surprised that he neither came himself nor sent any answer. Several of them accordingly, knowing Major Marchand's destination to be the Lyons Station, went there to find him, and learned that he had received neither the letter nor the telegram, which had been purely and simply suppressed. The luncheon had to proceed in the absence of Major Marchand, his place at the table being occupied by an immense bouquet of flowers

ON Saturday afternoon, July 1, the Queen conferred the Order for Distinguished Service upon Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Charles Barton, R.E., for services on the North-West Frontier of India, and upon Captain Claude Vere Cavendish Hobart, Grenadier Guards, for services in Uganda. The Queen also decorated the following non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marine Artillery, who have been brought to notice by the Sirdar for services in Egypt and during the late Nile expedition ; Colour-Sergeant Frederick Jenvey, Colour-Sergeant William Russell, and Sergeant Samuel Thorburn Mathieson. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Henry of Battenberg were present with the Queen, Lord Pagot (lord-in-waiting), Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. C. Legge (equerry-in-waiting) were in attendance. The Queen afterwards conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Miss Isabella Smith, sister at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, who has been recommended for her services in the Benin expedition, and for her devotion and competency in connection with her nursing duties in royal naval hospitals at home and abroad, and also afloat.

THE *Morning Post* says unpleasant stories occasionally get abroad of the methods taken by the officers of a regiment to prevent a young cadet from joining or, having joined, to induce him to exchange in cases where the youngster in question is considered, on some altogether inadequate ground, not "good enough" by the younger officers of the regiment to which he has been appointed. Such a case is said to be at the present moment under consideration at Headquarters, and a well-known Cavalry regiment is said to be the one concerned. Fortunately in these cases the offending officers are usually the juniors of the regiment, and their foolishness may be put down to a great extent to the egotism of youth. At the same time such insults to young officers chosen for a particular regiment by the high authorities at Headquarters are subversive of all discipline, and it is quite time that such practices were firmly suppressed. It is somewhat difficult to find a remedy, owing generally to the youthfulness of the offenders, but some severe punishment (only stopping short of cashiering) should be devised which should not only prevent a repetition of the offence in the regiment immediately concerned, but should act as a salutary lesson to all young subalterns throughout the Army.

A PAPER on the "Main Features of the Spanish-American War," by Rear-Admiral M. Pluddemann, Imperial German Navy, is reproduced by permission in the current number of the "Royal United Service Institution Journal." So much has already been written about this war by English and American experts that the German admiral criticism adds little to our knowledge of the lesson to be learned from the naval portion of the war. The shooting of the American gunners is eulogised but the admiral shows that the actual proportion of hits achieved at Santiago did not exceed one per gun. If these statistics are reliable, and presumably they are as they have been published by the United States Naval Intelligence Department, the shooting does not appear to have been so straight as was at first supposed. A seaman on board the Iowa, we are told, fired 135 aimed shorts from a ten-centimetre gun in fifty minutes ; and during the same time 440 shots were fired from two 5·7 centimetre guns of the same ship. The discharge of ammunition was thus very rapid, and hostile critics would urge that the shooting was in fact poor with this low proportion of hits per gun. The range-finders, it is said, were found unserviceable, and the range was estimated by masthead angles, not by quick-firing guns.

THE Academy are going to add to their galleries. The Lecture Room is to be given up to pictures, and the show of canvases to be larger still. Unfortunately this year's exhibition has taught us that it is not quantity the public want, but quality. Gradually we are getting to know that a little art learning is a dangerous thing. All the art schools are crowded ; there are more students than there ever have been, and more pictures painted every year, and now, it seems, more are going to be hung, but English are has not for many years sunk to so low a standard, if we are to take what the Academy hangs as a test. If the Council would decide that instead of giving more wall space they would give less, but that they would give more of their own time and their trouble to eliminating rubbish, we would have a better show next year, and a less puzzled and wearied public to look at it. The present system is certainly defective. It has failed more conspicuously this season than heretofore, but it has never succeeded, never, at least, since the art schools have flooded us with amateurs. The Council would do much better if they would inaugurate a system of revision. Let them add to their numbers and sit, as it were, in two courts, the latter court weeding out and discarding from what the court of first instance had accepted. It would be better for all in the long run. The rubbish that spreads its incompetence over the walls not only is not sold, but prevents the good things finding purchasers. We want fewer pictures—and better.

COMPARING the rates of pay in our naval service with those which are now to be drawn by American naval officers, it will be seen that whereas an admiral in the British Navy draws £1,825, his United States cousin takes £2,700. Senior captains draw, British £821 5s., United States £700, but then the latter sum is drawn by all American captains, whereas the junior captains in our Service only draw £410 12s. 6d. What the average works out at is better seen in the case of the commanders, who in the United States Navy receive £700 a year, and in the British Service only £365. With regard to the lieutenants, officers of this grade in the United States Navy begin with £300 a year, the maximum being £360, whereas in our Service the minimum is £182 10s. and the maximum £255 10s. Even the naval cadet in the United States Navy, although this does not mean, of course, quite the same thing as a naval cadet in our Service, receives annually a sum which in this country would ensure his being independent of his parents. It is interesting to consider what would happen if a similar section to that which has just become law in the United States were passed as part of a Bill by our House of Commons. Our admirals would get about £3 a day more pay and captains from 17s. 6d. to 18s. a day more than they do now. The Lieutenants would also benefit considerably. On the other hand, it is prob

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE VOLKSRAAD.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Reuter telegraphing from Pretoria, this afternoon, says that amicable relations between President Kruger and the Volksraad have been restored.

DISMISSAL OF A FRENCH GENERAL FOR MENACING THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JULY 26.

General de Negrier has been removed from his post as a member of the French Supreme Council of War, for having in his capacity as Inspector-General addressed a communication to the Commander of an Army Corps in which he attacked the Government for neglecting to defend the Army, adding the words, "We will act if the Government does not."

General Negrier's dismissal has caused a great sensation in Paris owing to his high position and popularity.

NEW DOCKS FOR THE NAVY.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in moving the second reading of the Naval Works Bill, said that the immense increase of the fleet demanded an increase of docks. Government therefore proposed to build a new dock at Chatham, two docks at Malta, a large one at Simons Bay, and a smaller dock at Hongkong, the latter to be 550 feet long and 95 feet wide, and a floating dock at Bermuda.

THE ALLEGED JOHANNESBURG CONSPIRACY.

The case against the Johannesburg conspirators who were arrested in May last for inciting to treason and with enrolling men for the purposes of rebellion, has been abandoned by the Boer Government, and the prisoners have been released.

RESULT OF THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

The Goodwood Plate run for to-day resulted as follows:—

Merman	1
Mitcham	2
Merry Buck	3

EGYPTIAN HEROES IN THE LORDS.

JULY 25.

Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener took the oath and their seats in the House of Lords to-day.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI'S CLAIM.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Sir Seymour King's question, said that he was not aware of any legal settlement under which Prince Ranjitsingji had any claim to the Navanagar succession. He had informed the Government of India on 10th March that he declined to reopen the decision of their predecessors.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Sussex has beaten Middlesex at Hastings by eight wickets.

PLAGUE AT POONA.

HOSPITAL AND CAMP INSPECTION BY THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 26.

Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by his staff, went around the city, this morning, to inspect plague arrangements. His Excellency was met by Colonel Macpherson, chief plague authority, and other officers engaged in the work, and went with them the round of the various plague hospitals and the segregation camps in the City and Cantonment and suburban Municipalities. There were present besides to receive his Excellency Major-General Burnett, Mr. Woodburn, Plague Commissioner, Messrs. Snow and Sheppard, Surgeon-Colonel Hay, Col. Bell, and Surg.-Major Reade. The whole party went first to the Mahomedan Plague Hospital, then to the Gozerati Plague Hospital, the Police Segregation Camp, New Health Camp, the Parsee Plague Hospital, Wanowrie Health Camp, and the Military Plague Hospital, and then drove to the Railway Station Segregation Camp. His Excellency found the arrangements quite satisfactory, and expressed himself well pleased with the work being done.

There were 128 cases and 90 deaths recorded in the City, to-day, the total mortality being 106; in the Cantonment 48 cases and 27 deaths; in the Suburban limits 2 cases and 1 death; and in the districts 3 cases and 1 death.

Dead rats were found in the houses of several residents in healthy localities.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A two days cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Central Provinces commenced to-day. The home team won the toss and went in first, playing during the greater part of the day, and scoring 269. The Central Provinces went after 4-30, and fared badly, making 47 for the loss of eight wickets.

The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Capt Greig, c Mathew, b Grey	5
Mr Bowen, c and b Grey	40
Mr Bond, c Grey, b Mathew	4
Mr Deas, b Smalles	37
Capt Usborne, c Mathew, b Grey	73
Major Martin, b Grey	20
Capt Betham, run out	1
Capt Duncan, c Mathew, b Biddulph	21
Mr Markham, not out	35
Mr Gladstanes, b Biddulph	0
Mr Chandler, c Smalles, b Biddulph	5
Extras	24
Total	269

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W	B
Mathew	26	63	8	1	1
Greig	10	33	10	1	0
Rajinsu	13	46	0	0	0
Smalles	10	23	2	1	0
Biddulph	12	10	1	3	0

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FIRST INNINGS.

Capt Braddell, c and b Deas	0
Mr Rajinsu, c Usborne, b Deas	5
Mr Napier, not out	21
Mr Gibbs, b Greig	4
Capt Biddulph, b Greig	4
Mr Symons, run out	0
Mr Priestly, c and b Deas	6
Mr Way, c Betham, b Deas	0
Mr Grey, c Chandler, b Bond	5
Mr Mathew, not out	0
Mr Smalles, to bat	0
Extras	2
Total	47

THE RECENT ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON EUROPEANS IN LAHORE.

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and the Commissioner of Lahore are both now in Lahore, where the recent alleged assaults on Europeans are being investigated.

The stories which have been circulated in this connection appear from what is at present known to have been very much exaggerated, while some of them are altogether devoid of confirmation. A sufficient substratum of the truth, however, exists for the matter to engage serious attention of the authorities, and measures are being taken accordingly.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SIMLA.

The Simla Municipality have to-day agreed to raise seven lakhs of rupees towards the improvement of the water-supply, already in progress, and provision of additional roads and sewers on terms proposed by the Extension Committee. The necessary interest and sinking fund are to be met chiefly by the imposition of a water-rate and some revision of the octroi and bazar house tax. Mr. Martindale, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, arrives here on August 2.

ARTILLERY APPOINTMENTS.

Brigadier-General Saunders, Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Madras Command, retires with effect from the 8th proximo.

Colonel J. Leach, Senior Artillery Officer, Madras Command, now commanding Royal Artillery, at Secunderabad, will officiate, pending the appointment of a permanent successor.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Carwithen, Bhopal Battalion, has been appointed Brigade Transport Officer, Edwardesabad, Tochi Force, vice Taylor, proceeded on sick leave.

It is understood that Lieutenant Strong, 8th Bombay Infantry, will join the Bombay Political Department, on return from leave, in September next.

THE MUD SPORTS.

A FURTHER programme in connection with the Mud Sports was gone through yesterday afternoon, when there was a large number of spectators. Mr. Percy Fischer carried off the Pony Tent-Pegging in splendid style, and Mr. Rivers Smith the Horse Tent-Pegging in an equally clever manner. The polo ball race was not particularly good; the heats were won by Captain Dunsterville and Mr. Napier. The final will be decided next week. Another event which fell flat was the pony jumping, none of the animals taking the fences clearly, while they refused to jump at all. The Spiral Race was won by Lieut. Back, R.N., whose pony worked beautifully. The Horse Scurry handicap fell to Mr. Martins Maria, and the sport concluded with the "whistling coon" race, which evoked considerable amusement. The events were as under:—

TENT-PEGGING (Ring and Peg)

PONIES.

Mr Fischer	1
Captain Dunsterville, R. E.	2
Mr Bulkley	3

Seven competed.

HORSES.

Mr Revers-Smith	1
Mr A Smith	2
Lieutenant Corbett, R. N.	3

Six competed.

POLO BALL RACE.

I. Heat:—

Captain Dunsterville	1
Lieutenant Corbett, R N	2

II. Heat:—

Mr Napier	1
Lieutenant Back, R N	2

The final heat will be run on Wednesday next.

PONY JUMPING.

There were five competitors in the field, but none of the ponies cleared the hurdle, and as the jumping was exceptionally poor, the judges decided not to give any marks.

SPIRAL RACE.

1st Heat:—

Captain Dunsterville	1
Mr Napier	2

2nd Heat:—

Lieutenant Back, R N	1
Lieutenant Courage	2

Final:—

Lieutenant Back, R N	1
Captain Dunsterville	2
Mr Napier	3

Four competed.

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr Martin's Maria, Mr Froom	1
Mr A Smith, owner	2
Mr Revers-Smith's Grisette, Lieut Corbett R N	3
Mr Fischer's Atlas 3rd, owner	0
Mr S Smith's Romance, Lieut Courage, R N	0
Mr Dredge's the Crock, Mr Lord	0
Mr Townsend's Osman, owner	0
Mr Thornton owner	0
Stevenson's Tommy, Lieut Back, R N	0

VI EVENT.—The Whistling Coon Stakes. (Ladies' Nomination) The Judges had a list of simple, well-known tunes duly numbered and the gentlemen drew a number to see the tune allotted to them. They then rode a given course to where ladies were standing, dismounted and held pony while they whistled the tune to nominatrix, who had to guess tune and write the name down on a piece of paper and sign her name. Gentlemen to mount and return over same course carrying paper which must be handed in to judges. First gentleman past the post with correct tune to win.

Mr Byrne, nominated by Miss Dyer	1
Mr Thornton, nominated by Miss Mills	2
Mr Bulkley, nominated by Miss J Mills	3

A NAUTCH PARTY AND ITS SEQUEL.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vithalrao Bhewroo, a Hindu, was charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a purse containing a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 3 in cash and sundry other articles, the property of Sakalchund Laloobhoy. Mr. Vukharia appeared for the complainant and the accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. The complainant, who is a postmaster at Godra, arrived in Bombay on leave, from that place on the 16th instant. He put up in Bombay in a Dharamsalla, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, where he became acquainted with the accused. The story of the prosecution was that about 9 o'clock on Friday night complainant was sitting outside his room, when Vithal came up and asked him for a bidee to smoke. Sakalchund told him to get it from his bed in the room. Vithal got the bidee and walked away. He came again and asked for a match box, which he took from the room and went away. Vithal came for the third time on the pretext of drinking water, but on this occasion he left the room by the back door. The complainant stated that he did not think anything suspicious about the accused then, and having put out the light, retired to rest. Next morning Sakalchund missed his property from the room and suspected the accused. He also informed his two friends, Pragji and Valubhdas, of the theft. They all started in search of the accused and having found him out, questioned him about the purse. Complainant alleged that Vithal at first denied all knowledge of the theft, but subsequently admitted having stolen the purse. The accused then handed a gold finger ring to one of the complainant's friends, saying that complainant might keep it with him in pledge of the money he (accused) had stolen. As the accused failed to redeem the ring, complainant made a report to the police. The latter instituted an inquiry and ascertained that the charge was false. The police investigation showed that the money was spent in drinking at a nautch party held at the Dharamsalla. The gold ring was recovered by the police from one of the complainant's friends.

The accused in his defence said that there was a nautch party at the Dharamsalla on Thursday last. Complainant paid all the expenses. On the following day he asked accused to contribute his share of the expenses. Accused agreed to do so and promised to pay the money in a few days. On Saturday morning complainant demanded the money, when accused said he was not prepared to pay it. Complainant refused to wait and said he would acquaint his (accused's) father about it. Accused requested him not to do so and gave him his gold ring as a security for the payment. On Friday last accused came to know about the charge of theft preferred against him. The police then recovered the ring from complainant.

The Magistrate discharged the accused remarking that it was probably a false case. It did not appear to be a malicious prosecution but the evidence was quite unsatisfactory.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"LA BOHEME" AT COVENT GARDEN.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONDUCTORSHIP.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

PUCCINI'S "Boheme," produced on Saturday night at Covent Garden with remarkable success, is not only an Italian, but also and above all a Latin opera; not because it is based on life in the Latin quarter of Paris, but because three of the Latin countries of Europe have accepted it with the wildest enthusiasm, such as in England, Germany, and even France it has no chance of awakening. On Saturday evening the charming duet for Rodolphe and Mimi which closes the first act was rapturously encored. The curtain had been lowered, the leading singers had been recalled, but the applause still continuing, it was necessary to repeat the piece. The pretty and engaging air, in slow waltz time, for Musette in the second act, delightfully sung by Mdlle. Zelie de Lussan, made, moreover, a marked impression. But very few among the audience waited to hear it again, though by Southern audiences it is re-demanded three or four times in succession. On the whole Puccini's bright and tuneful opera may be said to have pleased the Covent Garden audience immensely; and the performance differed from the one given two years ago in English of the same work as light from darkness. It certainly obtained a far greater measure of success than might have been expected from the flatness with which the representation passed off on the opera's first introduction to a London audience. But it is less a work for England than for Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

Signor Illica, the famous Italian librettist, has succeeded in depriving his work of all dramatic interest. In the first act, Mimi, living in the same house as Rodolphe, but on a different flat, wants a light to her candle, and having obtained it, wants also to find the key to her room, which she has dropped. Rodolphe enters into the spirit of her search, and the act concludes with the very agreeable love duet already referred to. Although Madame Melba was in excellent voice and sang very charmingly, it must be admitted that the honours of this scene were chiefly for Signor de Lucia; who, in spite of his grey socks, his plaid trousers, his yellow waistcoat, his green coat, his scarlet tie, and his white wide-awake, succeeded, by the force of his singing and acting, in making himself interesting and even impressive. A new effect is produced at the end of the duet by the two singers, after making their exit, continuing to sing outside for a few bars until the curtain falls.

In the second act Mimi and Rodolphe are at the Cafe Momus. They have been summoned to this literary coffee-house to a supper party, where they are soon joined by Musette, in charge of an elderly "viveur" whom she sends away and virtually abandons in favour of the Bohemian painter, Marcel. This scene is lively and full of movement; the animating spirit in the melody of Musette's waltz is repeated by Marcel in the person of Signor Ancona. Here Mdlle. Zelie de Lussan has the best bit of solo singing in the opera, and, thanks to her power of expression and to her never-failing vivacity, makes the most of it. A chorus of boys and a military band of drums and bugles give bustle to the scene, which is supposed to be representative of street life and cafe life in Paris.

In the third act the Bohemians are impecunious, and, worse still, out of spirits. Marcel and Musette are perpetually quarrelling—and Mdlle. Zelie de Lussan quarrels with admirable liveliness and verve. Mimi and Rodolphe are separated by the jealousy of Rodolphe; of which, contrary to dramatic custom, not the slightest indication has previously been given. Snow is falling, and Mimi has a bad cough—of the the same type as the one by which Marguerite Gautier in "La Dame aux Camelias," and Violette in "La Traviata" are affected. In the end the "wintry wind" seems to have the effect of bringing Rodolphe and Mimi together. But only for a moment; and at the end of this uneventful third act Marcel and Rodolphe lose sight of Mimi and Musette. There is plenty of very pretty music in the act, and Madame Melba was interesting and pathetic as Mimi in distress; while Mdlle. de Lussan was amusingly demonstrative as Musette in a state of rebellion and defiance.

The gaiety of "La Boheme" disappears with the second act. There is great hilarity at the beginning of the fourth act, where, to pass the time and to drive away dull care, the Bohemians entertain one another at a sort of Barmecide's feast, and execute wild dances to the tune of their own singing. Suddenly, however, there is an interruption. The impulsive Musette rushes in with bad news of Mimi. Then Mimi herself appears. Already hopelessly ill, she lies down on a bed (which forms a prominent article of furniture in the apartment occupied by the Bohemians) begins to sing, and, singing, dies. The accompaniment of brass instruments to the final lament sounded on Saturday night rather loud, suggesting the sudden return of the military band of the second act. In other respects the closing scene was effective and touching, the Mimi of the representation singing beautifully to the last.

Apart from Mr. de Lara's "Messalina," which is now postponed till next Wednesday, the only further production we are likely to see at the Opera this season is Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete," which will be revived specially for M. Alvarez. There will be two representations of "Messalina" (or three if there be time), two more of "La Boheme," and one more of "Les Huguenots," the remainder of the season, which ends on Monday fortnight, being devoted to repetitions of operas which have already been heard this summer. The Princess of Monaco, to whom "Messalina" is dedicated, has come to London to be present at the first representation.

It had originally been intended to make the latter part of the Opera season much more interesting than, owing mainly to the early departure of some of the leading artists, has been found possible. Goldmark's "Prisoner of War" and Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" (which is to be revived in Paris this autumn) were expected; while the "Queen of Sheba" and "La Princesse d'Auberge" were talked of. All are, of course, now shelved, the lesson being thus strongly inculcated that unless novelties are produced fairly early in the season, they stand little chance of an adequate hearing at all. The fact that our leading British opera composers—Sullivan, Mackenzie, Mc-Cunn, Stanford, and the rest—are ignored at Covent Garden is, however, probably not the fault of the management; for the last word in such matters is mainly with the leading vocalists, who, as a rule, do not speak English. Still, something will have to be done next year to make the last month of the season less dull than it has been this summer.

Madame Melba, who will remain at her riverside residence at Marlow a week or two after the opera season is over, will not return to the United States next winter, and, indeed, her American manager, Mr. Ellis, has resolved not to undertake another tour for some time to come. Madame Melba, after her holiday, will start on a tour of Germany, afterwards proceeding to Austria and Hungary, thence to Russia, and finishing her journey at Constantinople. She will sing in concerts, and will occasionally appear on the stage as a well paid "Guest" at the great opera houses, but taking no special company with her. In the course of next year Madame Melba will, beyond much question, again sing in Paris, where the Exhibition season will probably also attract the De Reszkes, Madame Calve, and other great artists.

The new conductor of the Philharmonic Society will be elected on Monday week, the 17th inst., at a special meeting of the Committee to be held for that purpose. The electors are Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Sir F. Bridge, Messrs. Cummings, Berger, Stanford, Alfred Gilbert, and Charles Gardner. More than a dozen names of candidates have been mentioned, some of them quite without authority; but although in these matters a surprise is always possible, the choice would practically seem to lie between Mr. Cowen and Mr. Riseley. The Committee could hardly make a mistake in electing either of them. By the way, at the election of Committee, Mr. Cummings again came out at the top of the poll.

Sir Frederick Bridge has arranged in connection with the Church Congress a special service in the Nave of Westminster Abbey during the second week of October. The music will on that occasion be devoted exclusively to the works of the British Church composers of the past four centuries. The musical subjects to be discussed at the Church Congress are: (1) The Essentials of Sacred Music; (2) the Selection of Music; for Church Service; (3) Congregational Music and (4) The Training of Choirmasters.

A musical festival will be held at Sheffield Oct. 11 to 13, that is to say, immediately after the Norwich Festival. Six concerts will be given within the three days, but without any special novelties. "Messiah" will open the Festival on the the 11th, with, in the evening, Elgar's "King Olaf," and a miscellaneous programme. On the 12th are promised Saint Saens' "Samson et Delilah," Sullivan's "Golden Legend," and Beethoven's Choral Symphony, while the 13th will be devoted to Parry's "King Saul," Mendelssohns "Hymn of Praise" and a Wagner programme. The chief vocalists will be Mesdames Ella Russell, Esty, Butt, Brema, Coombes, and King; Messrs. Lloyd, Ben Davies, Black, Green Bispham, and Knowles. In the preliminary circular the name of the conductor, a very important personage at a musical festival, is, doubtless by accident, omitted. On Nov. 14 a one-day festival will be held at Cheltenham, with Madame Albani as chief vocalist.

The "Sakuntala" of Kalidasa, which has retained for thirteen hundred years its place as an acting drama in India, was acted for the first time in English on Tuesday night in the Conservatory of the Royal Botanic Society by the members of the Elizabethan Stage Society, who are extending, with extensive view, the survey of the drama. A note in the programme announced that "a good translation of 'Sakuntala' into English does not yet exist," and this ungracious criticism is no doubt justified by the version given last night, which seems to have been compounded of the translations already made by Sir William Jones and Sir Monier Williams. Passages of lofty poetic beauty of thought and expression, alternated with scenes written in bald English, of the latest idiom, but the imaginative and dramatic qualities of the Hindu classic, were obvious in the story of Dushyanta, the King of India, who was enamoured of Sakuntala, the hermit's daughter. A curse is put upon their love, and it is decreed that the King shall not recognise his bride again till he sees the ring he had placed upon her finger at the first meeting, whilst he was out hunting. When the bride appears at the Palace, she is mystified to find her lover now cold and irresponsive, and the ring which is lost by Sakuntala is recovered by the King from a fisherman, who had found it in the belly of a fish. By this time, however, the discolnate Sakuntala has disappeared, and it is only after much anguish that she is restored to the virtuous prince. In the course of this simple and affecting story there are scenes, so profoundly stirring, that it is surprising to find how little remote at times the drama of a primitive form is from the stage-play of our own day. When it is said that the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the representation act with intelligence and good will all is said of the acting that may well be said of amateurs as much in earnest. The work was produced with the care and attention which the society bring to all their undertakings; the details of costumes are punctiliously considered. It was perhaps a slight excess of zeal to engage the services of native Indians for some of the auxiliary parts, for the striking contrast of their speech and manner with that of the English actors did not produce the effect intended. The slow delivery affected by the actors generally was a justifiable characteristic of the performance, but as the prologue to the play was not given till nine o'clock the audience were kept in their seats till an unusually late hour. That the audience, however, showed no signs of impatience was ample recognition of the beauties of the ancient drama, and of the taste and reverence with which it was interpreted.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 18th July:—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 11th July, 1899, reporting that Mr. Abdool Rahman Ahmed, Master of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's coasting steamers, has been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a Special Pilot for coasting steamers, and recommending that Government be requested to issue the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed in the usual terms.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 7th July, 1899, forwarding for Trustees' approval, as directed in para. 4 of their Resolution quoted above, the plans and specification for residential and office building and outhouses to be erected by Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company on the ground leased by them on Mody Bay, North Reclamation, saying that the thickness of the walls and the scantlings of the timber are sufficient and the means of ventilation ample, and recommending that the plans be approved subject to all Municipal requirements being fulfilled. Submitted the plans and specification above referred to.

Resolution.—The plans of the residential and office building and out-houses are approved, subject to all Port Trust and Municipal requirements being complied with.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th July, 1899, submitting the application and plan received form the architects, asking permission to the addition of an extra floor to the building now under construction on plot No. 15, Apollo Reclamation; saying that the walls with the additional pillasters now shown on the tracing are of sufficient thickness to carry the extra floor; that the building is on the 80 road, and is also set 15' back from the road, and that the total height of the building to the ridge of the roof will be 68, and recommending that the additional storey be allowed, provided all Municipal requirements are conformed to.

Resolution.—The additional storey may be allowed and the modified plan is approved, subject to all Municipal requirements being complied with.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 8th July, 1899, applying, on behalf of their client, for a further extension, up to 31st December, 1899, of the free-time allowed for the completion in carcase of the building in course of erection on Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, saying that their client has had the greatest difficulty in proceeding with the work in consequence of the plague last year; that after the completion of the foundations during the monsoons of 1898 it was several months before they could obtain another contractor for the superstructure.

Resolution.—The concession of "free time" may be extended to the 31st December, 1899, on condition that the amount of the deposit be increased to Rs. 5,700.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 24th June, 1899, requesting sanction for an increase of Rs. 5 to the pay of the fireman syrang of the Dredger "Pholas," making his pay Rs. 35 per mensem, saying that the man has now passed an examination and obtained a driver's certificate, and that it is proposed to increase his pay in order to encourage men on the dredgers to get similar certificates. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 12th July, 1899.

Resolution.—The proposed increase of Rs. 5 per mensem may be sanctioned with effect from the 1st August next.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th July 1899.	Total from 1st April to 15th July 1899.	For week ending 16th July 1898.	Total from 1st April to 16th July 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	277	17	313
Do. out	15	228	16	325
Do. transported	11	210	8	278
Do. attended to	2	19	1	41
Do. warped	...	22	3	26

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following result:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Cnowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	11	4	90
Total plague deaths to date	47,018	41,018	
Same date, last year, 1898.	9	11	83

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRUK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were also present Messrs. Hartley Kennedy, T. W. Cuffe, Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Wadia, Mir Aun Ali, K. N. Kabraji, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed and A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, dated the 15th July 1899:—"I have the honour to state that the superintendent of gardens reports that the boundary along the Connaught Road on the North side of the Victoria Gardens is required to be fenced as soon as possible. At present the boundary being almost unprotected, stray dogs and buffaloes have an easy access to the gardens and do considerable damage both to the animals and plants. It is therefore proposed to erect a wooden fencing on the North and West sides of the gardens, as per accompanying sample plan. It will be about 1,900 feet in length, and is estimated to cost Rs. 5,225. The work being of teak wood will last longer. In the current years' Budget a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided for improvements in the Zoological portion of the gardens, but as this money is urgently needed for other improvements inside the gardens, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to meet the expenditure of Rs. 5,225 for the fencing from Surplus Cash Balance."

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure asked for.

PUBLICATION OF MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, seconded by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, it was resolved to record the following letter: Letter to the Secretary from Messrs. Bennet, Coleman and Co., Proprietors, *Times of India*, dated the 21st July 1899:—"In answer to your letter No. 3557 of July 20th, we have to inform you that we have referred the complaint therein contained to the Editor, who asks us to say that the premature publication of the report in question which he much regrets, was against his wishes and instructions. He will be glad if in order to ensure the publication of important Municipal documents at the proper time, you will favour him by issuing copies of them to the press at such time before the meetings of the Corporation as may be found expedient."

It was further resolved that the Secretary be requested to place the papers so far as they related to the business before the Standing Committee on an editor's table for the Press on the same day as they were issued to the members of the Committee.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee as to what precautions were being taken to prevent cases of plague coming into the city from Poona. He said he was informed by people coming to Bombay that passengers from Poona were not examined by medical men at intermediate stations. The plague mortality at Poona was at present very high and as there was free communication between the two cities, it was fair to expect that examination should be made of the passengers coming from Poona.

Mr. Mulji seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner stated that he had already put himself in communication with the Government on the subject and he believed that an examination of passengers was now conducted at Poona.

Mr. Cuffe moved an amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the Standing Committee it was desirable that the Commissioner should represent to the Government the necessity of issuing immediate instructions for the strict medical examination of the incoming passengers from plague infected districts.

Professor Muller seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner explained that he had already done what was needful in the matter, but the Standing Committee might approach Government on the subject if they liked.

The chairman said it was entirely in the option of the Commissioner to make a report to the Committee or to address the Government.

Mr. Cuffe said in view of these explanations he did not press the amendment.

Dr. Viegas' motion was then put to the vote and carried.

The Committee then adjourned.

A NEW MILL IN BOMBAY.

THE ceremony of opening a new mill was performed on Monday last at Parel, where Messrs. Curreembhoy Ebrahim and Co. have just erected a mill, which has been named the Mahomedbhoy Mills after Mr. Curreembhoy's eldest son, in addition to the two other mills already owned by them. The new mill premises were decorated with flags and banners, and the avenue leading thereto was lined by workpeople on either side. Those invited to witness the ceremony having arrived, they were shewn over the building, machinery, and spinning rooms. The building, which is wholly fire-proof, consists of three storeys, where mule and ring spindles are fixed, being 15,000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter. The engines are horizontal compound condensing steam machines, indicating 1,400 horse power, the manufacturers being Messrs. Benjamin Goodfellow, who were indented upon through their local agents Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. The spinning machinery was sent out by Messrs. Asa Lees & Co. through their local agents Messrs. Bradbury, Brady & Co., the cards being supplied by Messrs. Howard and Bullough. The blow-room appliances were made by Messrs. Lord Brothers through their agents, Messrs. Charles Phillimore & Co. The building contractor was Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, the architects being Messrs. Gostling and Morris. The guests having assembled in front of the engine-room, the machinery was started by Miss Jerbai Jamsetjee Ardesir Wadia, a bottle of champagne being broken as the wheels began to move smoothly. No hitch whatever occurred, and immense cheers were given by the assembled guests. They then repaired to the refreshment tables, where justice having been done to the good things provided, Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia stepped forward and said that, before he asked the guests to drink to the prosperity of the Mahomedbhoy Mills, he had a small matter to refer to, having been deputed by the agents to do so. On behalf of the Company he begged to hand, as a mark of their appreciation, a small present to the engineer, Mr. Sutherland, who was in entire charge of the erection of the new engines just started. Mr. Sutherland was not long over the job, the work having been practically finished within nine weeks from the start, and the smooth running of the engines which the guests witnessed was due to his skill. Mr. Wadia added that he had the same agreeable duty to perform towards Mr. E. Bamford, the erector, who had gone about his work in a business-like way. Here he would not, for want of time, allude to the other chief helpers in this work, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Meherali, who were well known to them for their zeal and intelligence. Mr. Wadia only wished the times were more propitious. In conclusion, he thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their having so kindly responded to the invitation of the agents. (Cheers.)

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A PARSI GIRL.

AN interesting case of abduction is to form subject of inquiry before Mr. Mohsin B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Thana, in the beginning of the next month. The accused is a young Mahomedan, named Myan, who is charged with abducting one Khurshedbai, a Parsi girl, alleged to be a minor. It appears that some time ago the girl and her father, who is a fitter, had removed to a village, called Khari, in the Thana District, on account of plague. Here an acquaintance sprang up between the girl and the accused, who lived near by and followed the occupation of a farrier. The acquaintance appears to have soon grown into close intimacy, and it has come out in evidence that the young couple was often seen wandering about the banks of the Mahim Khari. After several secret meetings they resolved to leave for Bombay, and they did so, taking with them a bundle of articles, which the girl had removed from her house. It is stated that when the father of the girl went to the chawl in Bombay where the guilty couple resided, the girl refused to admit him without the permission of her lover. Subsequently on the matter being reported to the police, the accused was arrested and placed before the Second Class Magistrate of Bandora, who committed him to the Criminal Sessions at Thana. Last week an application was made by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, to Mr. Mohsin B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge, Thana, for the release of the accused on bail, but it was refused.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT CAMERON, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been transferred from No. 8 Company Western Division, Mauritius, to the 53rd Field Battery, under orders for Home.

LIEUTENANT HANNA, Royal Garrison Artillery, now on medical leave at home, has been transferred from No. 1 Company Eastern Division, Fort William, to No. 41 Company Southern Division, Portsmouth.

THE NEW DEWAN OF PALITANA.

THE numerous friends of Mr. Gunpatrao N. Laud in Bombay and elsewhere will be glad to learn of his appointment as the Dewan of Palitana, which opens to him a vast field for the exercise of his talents and administrative capacity. H. H. Mansinghji, Thakore Saheb of Palitana, who is a very enlightened and sagacious ruler, well-known for his broad and liberal views, is to be congratulated on the happy choice of a Dewan he has made. His Highness was in search of an able and experienced officer to place at the head of his administration; and after prolonged negotiations he has secured the services of one who is eminently fitted for the place by reason of his training and experience. Within the last twenty years, Mr. Gunpatrao has served with credit in four Native States as an Administrator, the secret of his success being hard and conscientious work, and unflinching loyalty. He won golden opinions of all the officers he came in contact with. When Sir Charles Ollivant was the Political Agent in Kathiawar he spoke of Mr. Laud in the following eulogistic terms: "Very high praise is due to Mr. Laud for his able administration, and the tact which enabled him to carry out all his reforms without any resultant local irritation. The fact that during his term of office the revenue of the State has increased by nearly a lakh and a-half, entitles him to the highest credit; the more so as this improvement has been effected coincidently with an improvement in state methods of revenue collection and in the material prosperity of the subjects."

It was the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs who was first struck with the intelligence and aptitude for work displayed by Mr. Gunpatrao when a mere youth, and it was Mr. Gibbs who first took an interest in his welfare and advancement. He was fortunate enough to secure, in the beginning, the good opinion of men like Sir Frank Souter, Mr. T. M. Filgate, Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, Mr H. Cleveland, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, and Colonel Hancock, and this was confirmed by such officers as Colonel Nutt, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Major Sealy, Colonel Hunter, and others too numerous to mention here, with whom he subsequently came in contact. With his natural ability and excellent English education, combined with very gentlemanly manners and active habits, he was, in the opinion of Sir Frank Souter, peculiarly suited to hold a high and responsible post.

Mr. Gunpatrao received his early training and high moral tone under distinguished preceptors like Bishop Meurin and Rev. Charles Cook. Messrs. Fletcher and Smith bore testimony to his "considerable knowledge of law," adding that they could with confidence say that "he is highly intelligent and has a good knowledge of the English language" and that he is thoroughly upright, and has always had a very good character." Mr. Kirkham always found him "intelligent, well informed, and strictly accurate and honourable in all matters of business." He added: "I shall anticipate that whatever office you succeed in obtaining you will soon master the conditions of success in it, and render yourself indispensable to your superiors, for I have always noticed that you possess that balance of mind we call 'common sense' in addition to your great natural cleverness." It will be no small pleasure to himself as well as to his numerous friends that all those anticipations have been realized.

It was in the year 1879 that Mr. Laud was appointed Dewan of Sachin. When he left the post in 1881 to take up a superior appointment at Wadhwan, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, wrote: "Mr. Gunpatrao's work as a judge and magistrate was well done, and he showed much tact and good management in dealing with the various members of

in his time. Much progress was made in the matter of female education also, and the services of a trained mistress were obtained for the girls, school. Technical education is also introduced according to the system suggested by Professor T. K. Gujjar. The revenue survey system was also introduced by Mr. Laud, who found a very satisfactory method of investment of the surplus revenue of the State in the acquisition by purchase of alienated lands from those desirous of disposing of their estate.

In February last he left the Wankaneer State to take up the post of the Administrator at Rajkote. The "Kathiawar Times" speaks in the following strain about the work he did at Rajkote :—

The subjects of Rajkot State looked forward to receive, at his hands, an impartial dispensation of justice and they were not disappointed in their hopes. Ever since his appointment ways and means were sought for to do good to people. Amongst several beneficent and useful reforms effected, the abolition of forced labour throughout the State and the introduction of the standard weights for grain in lieu of the 'Mapas,' and the settlement of Vero have secured to him the regard of the people. The grievances of each and all were heard and redressed promptly and impartially. The news of his appointment at Palitana, was received with feelings of great regret and disappointment. . . With one voice the people speak of his good work in Rajkot and it is undoubtedly their blessing that has secured him promotion in life. In a place like Rajkot where there are so many complex interests involved, Mr. Laud as an outsider free from pejudices was the person best suited and he would certainly have rendered valuable services to this important State had he remained at the helm of it sufficiently long. One circumstance unique and exemplary in Mr. Laud's administrative career is that during his twenty years' service in four different States, he never removed any of the local subordinate staff in order to make room for his relations or casteмen. In short, allowing for minor flaws, incidental to the administration of a native State, Mr. G. N. Laud should be congratulated on doing his work smoothly and unofficiously.

As Mr. Laud is now appointed Diwan of Palitana, we congratulate him on his promotion and he carries with him the good wishes of all for his prosperity and success. His departure marks, a new epoch in his career. Till now, he was serving under the Agency, where he has discharged his duties satisfactorily under the supervision of the political officers. Now, he is going to work as the Diwan of a second class State in the province, with a greater latitude of power and discretion. We hope that he will be able to maintain in future the same reputation and fame which crowned his success in the past.

We congratulate his Highness the Thakore Saheb on securing the services of Mr. Gunpatrao Laud through the intervention and advice of Mr. Osman Jamall, the agent of the State.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

Who first congratulated Vardon after he had concluded his final round in the championship? According to the press there are several aspirants for the honour—notably Andrew Kirkaldy and Willie Park. Of course it was somewhat early to congratulate Vardon on his success, as there were still many players out playing, but by a simple arithmetical calculation it could easily be seen that even his most dangerous opponents would have to accomplish something phenomenal—yes, very phenomenal—in order to defeat the man from Ganton. Even had Taylor, who was the nearest opponent to the champion been allowed to appropriate White's round of 75 to his own use, it would have proved of no avail to him, as he still would have been one stroke behind Vardon's final aggregate of 310; so, taking this into consideration, the man who first congratulated Vardon on the last green was probably justified in his action. It would have been very nice to think that Park was the fortunate one, and no doubt this fact influenced the imagination of those who credited him with the honour; but, unfortunately for the old Musselburgh man, it was a physical impossibility, as the exigencies of the draw necessitated his presence somewhere in the vicinity of the thirteenth hole. No doubt in Park's case the spirit was willing, but the task beat the body, and the distinction undoubtedly belongs to some other individual.

A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of a few days' golf on some of the inland greens around London, and the enthusiasm which is exhibited amongst the members gives an excellent indication of the wonderful spread of the game in the South during the past five or ten years. In a way the inland game is excellent golf, particularly when a course is well kept, as they invariably are nowadays—the lies through the green are probably even better than are usually found on seaside courses. But it is a different game to seaside golf. The presence of trees tends to make the distances difficult to gauge, and the great essential, particularly at this time of the year, is to remain on the course, as the grass is heavy, whilst in addition it is proper to keep well away from the trees. These are difficult to circumvent, and almost as difficult to loft over.

The Irish championship meeting, which this year takes place on the links of the Portmarnock Club, near Dublin, has been arranged to take place on Tuesday, August 29, and following days. I notice that the memento which is given to the winner is to take the form of a replica of the Challenge Cup, in place of allowing the successful competitor to select his own prize—a wise move, which it is unfortunate was not adopted at the inauguration of the championship.

On the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the week the professional world is invited to compete for ten prizes of the aggregate value of £100, varying respectively from £30 to the winner to £2 10s. apiece to those occupying ninth and tenth positions. In past years these professional competitions have always been well patronised, excellent fields having always turned out, particularly in connection with the meetings held at the time of the open championship. But the Irish clubs have always been very prodigal in the matter of prize money. In fact, in a sense they may be said to be the founders of the mammoth stakes which are now habitually put up in all parts of the kingdom.

Mr. J. M. Williamson, the well-known Musselburgh player, has followed up his success in the Amateur Championship at Prestwick by annexing last week the "championship" of Midlothian, which was decided on the links of the Edinburgh Burgess Club at Barnton. The entry was far from representative of the strength of golf in the county, but there was a very fair array of talent, and although Mr. Williamson had at least one narrow squeak in the preliminary rounds, he had a ready victory in the final against Mr. Ranken, whom he defeated by four up and two to play.

The weather was hardly of the most desirable description for good scoring at Hoylake on Saturday last as in addition to a fresh breeze, occasional squalls swept the links. Those which the morning players were called upon to encounter were particularly severe, and several golfers, rather than face the elements, decided to discontinue their rounds. Taking everything into consideration, the scoring was good, the medal being tied for between three players—Messrs. E. Spencer, H. P. Crowther, and Collingwood-Hope, at 80 net. The last named secured a win in for the Second-class Optional, whilst a similar honour amongst the first-class competitors fell to Mr. Geo. E. Godwin with 93, less 11—82. The best scratch score was handed in by Mr. Jno. Graham, jun., with 78, a total which at one time promised even better things, as he holed the first thirteen in an average of 4's, but required six apiece to the succeeding three holes. Following Mr. Graham came Messrs. E. Spencer (82), W. C. Glover 84, and H. P. Crowther (85).

The course at Hoylake has probably never been in finer condition for many years than it was on Saturday last, there being a growth of grass through the green probably never previously witnessed by even the oldest inhabitant. This, however, hardly tends to make the course any easier, as although the lies in the direct line to the hole may be better, the grass just off the course presents a new hazard, which, in addition to being novel to Hoylake golfers, is very difficult to negotiate successfully. Long grass is most misleading and has to be treated with respect, but one often finds even the most experienced of players attempting strokes with a wooden club, which meets with dire disaster. One golden rule, which it is well to remember when in long grass, is to be sure and get out and regain the fairway of the course. Such a policy will pay you in the long run.

Liverpool, July 6. H. H. HILTON.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE,

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday.

RE RAMJI BAPUBHOY.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a reneval of the interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, said that the insolvent had set up a vexatious defence in the Small Causes Court. His Lordship refused the application, with liberty to renew it on fresh grounds.

RE DEWJI POONJA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE ALLARAKHIA KANJI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a weeks' time to file a fresh petition, as the application had been opposed. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, said that he intended to oppose the application. His Lordship granted the time applied for.

RE BHAI KRISHNAJI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the hearing of the matter was postponed for a week.

RE BANDEALI ALLARAKHIA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a month's adjournment of the hearing on the ground that a deed of composition had been prepared, and the insolvent was trying to settle with his creditors. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ROGER LAMING.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE. A. G. GILLESPIE.

This insolvent appeared in person and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE BOWLING AVERAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The supremacy which the bowlers enjoyed during the first month of cricket received a healthy check during the succeeding month owing to the dry wickets and the favourable weather. Their averages have gone down considerably, and whereas during the month of May more than a dozen bowlers had averages of under 17 per wicket, now there are only five who enjoy this distinction. Walter Mead, the Essex professional, still continues to hold the first place, but his position is not quite unassailable, and he is closely followed by W.M. Bradley, the Kentish amateur, Rhodes, and Trott. Indeed, any one of these four may be expected to head the bowling averages at the close of the season. Although very high on the list, J. Gunn has not bowled enough to enable us to form a fair estimate of his capacity, but he has performed several true bowling feats, and in conjunction with Wass bids fair to be the mainstay of Notts, for some time to come, in the bowling department. The most remarkable feature about the bowling averages appended below is the very high position occupied by W. Bradley, the Kent amateur. With all due deference to the bowling of F. S. Jackson, C.J. Kortright, and F. G. Bull, it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that since the days of A. G. Steele the amateurs have not had in their ranks a bowler of the calibre of W. Bradley. The M. C. C. Board acted very wisely in selecting him to represent England in the fourth test match, where he amply justified his selection by taking five of the best Australian wickets in the first innings for 67 runs. Wilfred, Rhodes, Trott, Cuttell, Haigh, Mold, and Hist have all done very well, but J. T. Hearne is somewhat disappointing. Richardson and Lockwood are still out of form, while of new bowlers Young continues to hold a very high place and has proved by his consistently good bowling that his performance against the Australians in the Essex match—11 wickets for 74 runs—was no mere fluke. Hulme's return to the Derbyshire team was all the more welcome, since the death of poor George Davidson had deprived the Peakites of one of their most reliable bowlers. Albert Trott is the only bowler who has taken 100 wickets. His aggregate is 132 wickets, and the merit of this performance is all the more remarkable when we observe that only five bowlers have taken half the number of wickets that he has taken. Next after him come in order Mead with 97, Rhodes with 93, J. T. Hearne with 84, and Young with 78. Appended are the bowling averages which have been compiled up to and inclusive of the week ending July 5th :—

	Overs.	Maiden Overs.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average per wicket.
1 Mead	770	309	1380	97	14·22
2 W M Bradley	475	178	1012	70	14·45
3 Gunn (D)	240	87	494	34	14·52
4 Rhodes	664	36	1403	93	15·12
5 Trott	841	249	2027	132	15·73
6 Wass	749	80	884	34	17·17
7 Cuttell	545	236	883	51	17·31
8 Haigh	459	156	903	52	17·36
9 Young	508	217	1368	78	17·53
10 Mold	543	197	1044	59	17·69
11 Hirst	462	172	998	55	18·14
12 Martin	289	94	657	35	18·76
13 Turner	192	35	566	30	18·83
14 Field	314	74	872	45	19·39
15 Hearne (J T)	812	206	1586	84	18·881
16 D L A Jephson	205	40	536	28	19·14
17 Briggs	665	247	1159	60	19·16
18 Brockwell	488	159	1035	57	19·21
19 Tate (Sussex)	533	188	1252	65	19·29
20 Hulme	517	156	1048	54	19·40
21 Wilson	228	68	595	26	19·46
22 Hayward	336	97	1681	55	19·65
23 F W Stocks	320	120	655	33	19·84
24 J R Mason	291	119	623	31	2·0·096
25 B J T Bosanquet	298	101	1055	51	20·098
26 Paish	503	136	1442	66	20·78
27 Dickens	232	80	546	25	20·84
28 Wainwright	267	78	650	31	20·96
29 Kilick	234	74	590	28	21·07
30 Roche	356	95	881	41	21·48
31 F S Jackson	299	94	671	31	21·64
32 Bland	600	155	1332	62	21·80
33 Soar	244	77	563	25	22·52
34 Baldwin	393	138	823	36	22·86
35 G Gibson	260	69	647	27	23·96
36 Lockwood	283	74	714	29	24·62
37 Lees	357	109	710	28	25·28
38 C L Townsend	490	97	1386	54	25·66
39 E R Wilson	313	85	858	32	26·81
40 F G Bull	377	116	815	30	27·16
41 G L Jessop	201	61	834	30	27·80
42 Richardson	566	163	1280	45	28·44
43 Gill	521	98	1632	33	31·27
44 Sinfield	491	193	943	26	36·25

Only those who have taken 25 wickets and upwards have been included in the above list.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

The following are the Australian batting and bowling averages compiled upto and inclusive of the week ending July 5th :—

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of innings played.	Not out innings.	Runs.	Most in an innings.	Average.
1 M A Noble	25	4	953	146	45·38
2 C Hill	19	0	825	160	43·57
3 J Worrall	19	4	626	104	41·73
4 S E Gregory	22	3	644	124	33·89
5 V Trumper	20	1	617	*135	32·47
6 J J Darling	27	4	738	*124	32·08
7 H Trumble	20	5	462	100	30·80
8 J J Kelly	17	2	411	89	27·40
9 F Laver	17	4	324	79	24·92
10 F A Iredale	14	0	265	77	21·85
11 E Jones	18	3	286	55	19·06
12 W P Howell	18	6	148	49	12·33
13 C E McLeod	14	2	125	41	10·41
14 A E Johns	5	0	19	12	3·80

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maiden overs.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average per wicket.
1 H Trumble	558	220	990	70	14·14
2 M A Noble	419	137	998	55	18·14
3 W P Howell	451	2 2	1124	61	18·42
4 C E McLeod	264	85	618	22	19·31
5 E Jones	505	146	1147	54	21·24
6 F Laver	122	45	284	13	21·84

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following are the positions of the 15 First Class counties up to the week ending July 22nd :—

	Matches Played.	Matches Won.	Matches lost.	Matches drawn.	Points.	Percentage of points gained to matches played.
1 Surrey	15	6	1	8	5	71
2 Yorkshire	18	11	3	4	8	57
3 Lancashire	17	9	3	5	6	50
4 Middlesex	9	6	2	1	4	50
5 Notts	9	2	1	6	1	33
6 Essex	12	4	3	5	1	14
7 Sussex	13	4	4	5	0	0
8 Kent	11	3	4	4	—1	—14
9 Gloucestershire	10	2	3	5	—1	—23
10 Hampshire	10	2	5	3	—3	—42
11 Leicestershire	12	2	5	5	—3	—42
12 Derbyshire	12	2	7	3	—5	—55
13 Somersetshire	13	1	7	4	—6	—75
14 Warwickshire	10	0	3	7	—3	—100
15 Worcestershire	4	0	3	1	—3	—100

The official method of calculation is as follows :—A point is reckoned for each win, and a point deducted for each defeat. Unfinished games were left out of the reckoning entirely, and the county which during the season shall have obtained *in finished matches* the greatest proportionate number of points is reckoned the champion county.—Yours, &c.,

OVALITE

THE HILL FORESTS OF WESTERN INDIA.

LECTURE BY MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., LL.D., M.A., late Member of Council, Bombay, and Vice-President of the Bombay Natural History Society, in his paper at the Lecture Hall, Greater Britain Exhibition, on the 4th July, concluded as follows :—

It has been suggested that, though the accumulated mischief caused by neglect of conservancy during a long series of years is incalculable, yet it is not possible always to detect any appreciable damage done in a particular locality during a short period. Such a consideration alone might partly explain the tendency to reject as idle the fears of experts and to resent measures savouring of harshness and productive of discontent. In course of time, as forest management became stiffened and matured, friction was undoubtedly developed and gave rise to difficulties. One of the purposes of the Forest Act of 1890 was to give effect to recommendations for reconciling legitimate local demands with State requirements which were made by the Bombay Government on a consideration of the Report of a Forest Commission appointed with the object, as publicly declared by Lord Reay, of substituting "co-operation for antagonism, confidence for distrust, contentment for disturbance." The Bombay Government has recognized the principle that the Central authority in forest matters, so far as the interests of the people are concerned, shall be the Commissioner of the Civil Administrative Division and that the Forest Department cannot be regarded as the rival of the Revenue Department in respect of such matters. You will not expect me to give any details in illustration of the practical working of this principle. The result has been to bring the Forest Administration into closer union with the general Civil administration of the country, to remove many causes of complaint and to place forest work altogether on a sounder footing.

The particular forest area of which I spoke at the beginning of this paper is within easy reach of the City of Bombay. It includes hilly tracts of country on either side of the range of Western Ghats in the Dekhan and Konkan respectively, between the latitudes, roughly speaking, of Bombay and Satara. As compared with other forest areas elsewhere in the Presidency it is by no means remarkable, so far as the production of valuable timber is concerned; but it is of interest as illustrating generally the methods of the Forest Department, and it is of special interest to the residents of Bombay and many other cities in the plains, as it includes the two popular hill stations of Matheran and Mahableshwar, which owe much of their value as health resorts to their pleasant woods and abounding undergrowth of beautiful shrubs and flowering plants and ferns which everywhere keep the ground cool and the air sweet and fresh. Both in climate and in splendour of wild woodland scenery they furnish an instructive contrast with those hills of the same tract which have suffered from the destruction of forests in the manner I have already described. An account of the Forest Flora of Matheran and Mahableshwar will apply generally to similarly preserved portions of the Western Ghats and the adjoining regions; and in the time that is left us, it will be sufficient perhaps if I deal only with the flora of these two hills. Their vegetation is not indeed identical. Dr. Theodore Cooke, formerly Principal of the College of Science at Poona and an accomplished Botanist, who always found his "pleasure in the pathless woods" "whenever he could escape from college lectures, has estimated that, exclusive of grasses, about 140 flowering plants are found at Matheran which have not been seen at Mahableshwar, and 130 at Mahableshwar which have not been seen at Matheran. Some of the conditions which regulate the distribution of plants are not indeed equally operative at both places. Mahableshwar is about 70 miles nearer the equator than Matheran. The latter is an isolated hill rising from the plain of the Konkan, midway between the Ghats and the sea; whereas Mahableshwar is further from the sea, and is to all intents, a part of the range of Ghats. The highest point of Matheran is about 2,500 feet above the sea-level; whereas, the Mahableshwar plateau is at a general elevation of 4,500 feet above the sea and rises at one point to 4,700 feet. These differing conditions are not without their effect. Some plants are found at Mahableshwar which will not thrive on the lower mountain-top. Some Matheran plants, on the other hand, find the higher levels of Mahableshwar beyond their range. I will give you a few instances. The most casual observer is struck by the wonderful undergrowth of brakefern at Mahableshwar and of the Arrowroot plant,——which in October and November, blooms on almost every square yard of the jungle——and by the beautiful profusion of the Osmunda fern, mixed with clustering roses, and willows, along the upper stream of the Yenna River. At Matheran, the brake fern is scarcely known. In a few years it will be extinct, if it is not already so; for being rare, it has been the prey of thoughtless fern-hunters and cannot defy their onslaughts. It would be impossible for any number of fern-hunters to destroy in a Mahableshwar, enough to be left alone. Even if unmolested at Matheran, it drags on at best but a feeble existence. The site is too low for it, the lowest limit of its range in the latitude of Bombay being apparently a little more than 2000 feet above the sea-level. The Osmunda again is not known at Matheran, nor is the willow (Salix tetrasperma), nor the Arrowroot (Hitchenia caulina), though other allied plants of the order Scitamineæ are plentiful enough. On the other hand, there are some well known Matheran trees, such as the Kumbha (Careya arborea), the Malia or Indian ebony (Diospyros assimilis) and the Chandara (Macaranga Roxburghii) which do not grow on the Mahableshwar plateau at all. But after full account is taken of all divergences, it is found that many plants are common to the two hills. Such a coincidence is favoured by the practical identity of their geological formation and by the circumstance that there is no great difference in the range of their mean temperature at different seasons and in their rainfall. Both Mahableshwar and Matheran are huge masses of trap, capped by a thin layer of laterite. Both are within sight of the sea. Both are swept by the same dry winds in the cold weather and by the same monsoon storms, and both enjoy the full benefit of the monsoon rains. The average mean temperature ranges at Mahableshwar from 63·3° F. to 71·7° and from 67·3° to 78·3° at Matheran. The average annual rainfall at Mahableshwar amounts to 231·4 inches; and at Matheran to 224·7 inches. Under such concordant influences, it is not surprising that a marked similarity should be apparent in the general outward forms of vegetation on the two hills, due to the frequent presence of the same characteristic plants on both. Everywhere at Mahableshwar, as at Matheran, we find the Myrtle tribe represented by endless woods of the beautiful Jambul tree (Eugenia Jambulana), the Melastomas by the Ajaan or Ironwood (Memecylon edule), the Laurels by the Pisa (Litsæa Stocksu)and the Madder tribe by the thorny Gela (Randia dumetorum) a small tree, generally a shrub, with numerous stiff branches, armed with spines and large fragrant white flowers, which turn yellow before they fade. There is the same unoergrowth of shrubs and herbaceous plants, the natural orders of "Leguminosæ," "Acanthaceæ" and "Compositæ" being specially and numerously represented. There are many showy climbers and trailers and creepers common to both hills as there are Orchids and Dendrobims and other parasitic and epiphytic plants, while everywhere the little silver-fern covers with equal impartiality every sheltered bank and nook. Some years ago, before leaving India, I proposed for the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, with the aid of several competent botanists, a catalogue of the Flora of Matheran and Mahableshwar, I cannot pretend that it is a complete list, for the simple reason that, during the four rainy months of the year, when most herbaceous plants are at their best, the hills are practically inaccessible to Europeans; but in addition to the Hill Flora, it includes some of the more conspicuous plants on the higher levels of the road from Poona to Mahableshwar and the list of forest trees, which are conspicuous at all times may perhaps be accepted as completed. It may interest you to know that of 733 names included in the catalogue, about 125 are the names of trees or subtrees as distinguished from shrubs, creepers, grasses, ferns and undergrowth generally. Of the trees, probably not more than 10 species have been introduced and about 115 species are probably indigenous. These constitute but a small proportion of the indigenous trees found throughout India, the number of which exceeds 2000 species, but they give some idea of the diversity of forest vegetation in the limited area under consideration, if we bear in mind that the number of species of indigenous trees in Great Britain is only forty. (Lt. Col. Bailey on "Forestry in India." The Scottish Geographical Magazine" for 1897, p. 572).

The trees which have been distinctly introduced are the Peach, which is cultivated at the hill station of Panchgani, near Mahableshwar tie; Stringy Bark (Eucalyptus obliqua), which does not take kindly to Mahableshwar, the rainfall there being evidently too heavy for it, but does better at Panchgani, though not nearly so well as on the Nilgiri Hills; the Cinchona succirubra, which again, has not been a success, as on the Nilgiri Hills and elsewhere; the Cassowary tree or Beefwood, (Casuarina equisetifolia), which has been extensively planted at Panchgani, but much prefers the lower lands nearer the sea and especially the sandy beaches of the Konkan Coast; the Oak (Quercus Robur) of which, however, there are very few well grown trees; and the Mulberry (Morus alba) which was probably brought from China.

Among the more important or more conspicuous of the trees which may be regarded as indigenous are two species of the wild Mangosteen (Garcinia indica); the Gamboje tree (Garcinia ovalifolia); the Sterculiaurens, from the wood of which native guitars are made; the Silk-cotton tree, (Bombax malabaricum) which attains a great size and is a tree of strange beauty, when in full bloom, with its large, showy, rose-red flowers; the Kasu (Elæocarpus oblongus), with leaves turning red in autumn, and clusters of flowers with white fringed petals and reddish brown sepals; the Frankincense tree (Boswellia serrata), which is plentiful on one of the Ghat Road between Poona and Mahableshwar; and another balsamiferous tree, the Canarium strictum, yielding a gum, burnt as incense by the hill people at their religious services, and much sought after on account of the rarity of the trees, of which I have found only one specimen on Matheran—to my lasting wonder at its presence there, in a thick wood, far from its congeners and hemmed in by countless aliens; the Garuga pinnata, (belonging also to the same natural order, "Butseraceæ") the bark of which is used in tanning; the Indian satin wood (Chloroxylon Swietenii) an excellent wood for Cabinet work of the better kind; the Indian Red-wood or Bastard Cedar (Soymida febrifuga), the bitter bark of which is used as a substitute for Cinchona bark; two species of the Jujube tree (Zizyphus); the Koshimb tree (Schleichera trijuga), on the younger branches of which lac is produced in many parts of India; the well-known Mango tree (Mangifera indica), which is found wild on many hills (though sometimes said to have been introduced by the Portuguese monks from Brazil); the "Flame of the Forest" (Butea frondosa) which is said to have given its name ("Palas" in the vernacular) to the memorable plain of Palasi, commonly known as Plassey; the Blackwood tree (Dalbergia latifolia), of which is made the elaborately carved furniture, which at one time was much prized in Bombay; the beautiful Indian Laburnum, (Cassia fistula); the Acacia Suma, from the wood of which Catechu is manufactured; the Ain (Terminalia tomentosa), a valuable timber tree; the Myrobalam tree, (Terminalia Chabuba), which is found in great abundance on Mahableshwar, the fruit,—the Chebulic Myrobalam of commerce—being largely exported, coming indeed, for the whole of India, third on the list of exports of forest produce as regards valuation, and second, as regards quantity; the Jambul tree, (Eugenia Jambolana), already referred to, which may be regarded as the most characteristic tree of both Matheran and Mahableshwar, impressing as it does, most effectually, its grace of form and beauty of colour on all the landscape and shading the ground everywhere with a cool canopy of sweet-scented leaves; the Benteak tree (Lagerstroemia parviflora) which yields a wood of excellent grain for the cabinet maker; the Kanta Kumbal (Sideroxylon tomentosum) a tough, hard grained wood, as its name implies; the Bassia Latifolia or Mowrah tree, from which Mowrah liquor is made in other parts of India; and yet a third tree of the Sapodilla order, the Bokul (Mimusops Elengi), with dark green foliage and honey-scented flowers; the Diospyros assimilis, one of the Indian ebonies; the Kaola (Symplocos Beddomei), with blossoms scented, like the hawthorn and blue berries; the wild Olive (Olea dioica); the Teak tree, (Tectona grandis) the most important of all the forests trees; the Shewan (Gmelina arborea), the pale yellow, close grained wood of which is used for planking, furniture, the panels of doors etc.; the wild nutmeg (Myristica attennuata); and 15 species of trees of the Laurel order, all notable and some of them very beautiful trees, the most notable being a species of Cinnamon (Cinnamonum Tamala)—of which I have found only four specimens, all at Matheran—a straight and handsome tree, though of no great size, with tufts, when first bursting into leaf, of small pink transparent leaves, which afterwards lengthen and become pointed at both ends and have marked ribs or nerves, and are dark and shining above, and when dried turn to a rich brown, and yield a spicy scent when crushed. These, with several species of trees of the spurge-wort order (Euphorbiacee), which is well represented on both hills; and of the genus "Ficus", which includes the well known Indian tree, the sacred Pipal, the Sycamore tree of the Bible and other Figs not so well known; the stately and fine-foliaged Jack tree (Artocarpus integrifolia), with its enormous fruit, allied to the Figs; the Willow (Salix tetrasperma) and the Fish tail palm (Caryota urens)—the only palm included in my Catalogue—make up a fairly full list of the more conspicuous of the forest trees on the two hills.

I wish I could convey to you something more than a dim conception of the beauty and perennial charm of these Indian woods. But that is beyond my power. It will be enough for me and I shall be quite satisfied if by my narrative, imperfect and meagre though it be, I shall have helped you, in any degree, to appreciate the value of the great work done by those who have preserved and improved the Forest areas of British India to the lasting benefit of the State and the people.

Some lantern slides will now be shown illustrative of forest scenery and particular forest trees. I would also direct your attention to some specimens of forest wood on the table, which have been selected and polished by Messrs. John Roberts and Company, being woods in common use for cabinet work.

"FIRE-WALKING" AT ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.

A BRAHMIN'S ACCOUNT.

Within a few yards of the Railway Station at Thomas' Mount, writes a Brahmin eye-witness to the *Madras Mail*, was performed, last evening, (Sunday) the most interesting ceremony of "fire-walking" in connection with the celebration of a festival in honour of the local goddess. Timely announcement of this fact was given to the public, and this brought together many hundreds of spectators from villages in and around St. Thomas' Mount and suburbs of Madras. "Fire,-walking" has been observed as an annual festival at Allandur, near St. Thomas' Mount, for more than half a century and always in connection with the local temple of Draupati, the heroine of the "Mahabharata." The immensely religious—or superstitious, as others may call it—mind of the Hindu has made gods of the heroes of the "Mahabharata" and given them a permanent place in the all embracing Hindu Pantheon, and even to-day these heroes and heroines are worshipped in temples in several villages throughout Southern India.

The *Mahabharata*, or the Great War, as is well-known, was an internecine war between the Kurus and the Pandavas, brought on by the unjust and cruel oppression of the latter by the former. The five Pandavas and their common wife Draupati suffered unmentionable cruelties and indignities at the hands of the Kurus and were driven out of their dominions and made to live as exiles in forests for a period of 12 years, with an additional year of exile "incognito." In India from the earliest times the honour and chastity of a woman have always been considered absolutely sacred, and at the termination of the great war Draupati, who had been subjected to the grossest insults by one of the Kurus, was required to

ESTABLISH HER CHASTITY

to the satisfaction of her five husbands and an assembly of great men. And the divine Draupati, whose one strong armour of protection against danger throughout the great war had been her chastity, openly submitted herself to a trial by ordeal; and the form this trial took was walking through fire. Out of this ordeal Draupati came most successfully and established her innocence beyond all possibility of doubt. She went further, and gave additional proof—a proof the efficacy of which was to remain unquestioned for all time to come, in support of her character; that is, she proclaimed to the assembled audience that whoever, placing implicit faith in her powers, undertakes to walk over fire, will get rid of any maladies he may be subject to, and attain all objects of his desire.

At Allandur temple Draupati is worshipped by the people, an annual festival being celebrated in her honour. The celebration of this festival, it is believed, secures to the villagers, their cattle and crops, and protection from dangers of all sorts.

The procession of the idol of the goddess Draupati, followed by the idols of Krishna and Arjuna, started from the temple a little after 6 p.m.,—the *Rahukalum* or inauspicious hour, having come to a close then—and wended its way through the streets and across the railway line to the scene of

THE FIRE-WALKING CEREMONY,

which was reached a few minutes before 7 p.m., and the idols were placed in front of the platform to the South. By this time the fire had been evenly spread over the middle of the platform to a depth of a few inches, and the space thus covered—about 20 feet by 20 feet—was ablaze with burning charcoal and embers. When worship had been offered to the idol, the temple *pujari*, decked in garlands and dressed in yellow cloth, walked over the fire in measured steps, and quite calmly. The other devotees then rushed in a body up on to the platform and walked over the glowing cinders to the other side, where they cooled their feet in a puddle of water. The relations of the performers were ready waiting on the other side to receive them. These covered them with new cloths and gave them something to drink if they desired it, and conducted them home. An interesting feature of yesterday's performance was that a boy of about eight years also walked over the fire, while a still smaller child was hurried over, hanging on the hand of its father. A few other performers, too, carried children across on their shoulders.

I interviewed a few of those who took part in the ceremony as to whether they felt any pain in walking over the fire, or whether they protected their feet by rubbing it with any juice of plants, as asserted by people who find it difficult to believe the possibility of walking over fire without being burnt. My suggestion was

RECEIVED WITH RESENTMENT

and considered profane. One young man questioned me in astonishment as to what greater protection could be needed than the protection of the goddess, in whose saving power he had the highest faith. He explained, however, for my information, that the majority of the performers at the time of the actual fire-walking are beside themselves with religious fervour and feel absolutely no burning sensation while crossing the fire; and all the after effects amount but to a feeling similar to that caused by being pricked with a pin. In the fullness of their faith any mishap in the process is attributed by the devotees to their own frailties rather than to any want of any saving power in the goddess. They gave instances of accidents in past years to people who did not abide by all the rules necessary to be observed for a safe fulfilment of the vow. I am entirely satisfied that this fire-walking is no fraud perpetrated by professional people. In the first place, there can be absolutely no unworthy motive for so many people of different castes and families combining together for such a dangerous performance as this. Besides, people of all ages from eight to seventy and more, take part in it; a circumstance which makes a combination of the kind at all events improbable if not impossible. The

UNQUESTIONING FAITH

of their superstitious minds will not even entertain the remotest doubt as to their physical ability to walk over the fire unscathed. Besides, none of those who suggest that protective measures must have been previously adopted, and that with such protection it is possible to perform the fire-walking without danger to oneself, has till now succeeded in proving the possibility of the truth of his assertion. And an Englishman of a questioning frame of mind who came to witness the performance last evening, possibly with a view to solve the mystery, returned home more mystified than ever. Under religious faith extraordinary things are done by people in India; and we have read accounts of extraordinary self-torture done in religious enthusiasm. To a people among whom there are men who think nothing of cutting their tongues off and carrying them in a plate to be offered at the feet of an idol and who till about fifty years ago saw nothing extraordinary in throwing a child under the wheel of the car of Juggannath, fire-walking must be but child's play. And that such performances should take place in the last year of the Nineteenth Century, within a stone's throw of a railway station, and at a military Cantonment, where there are to be found many products of the wonderful discoveries of the age, will indeed be a matter for astonishment among those who are ignorant of the ways of India; and to those who know anything about India, this is but one more instance which goes to prove that India is a land of strange contradictions. The large crowd assembled at St. Thomas' Mount dispersed about 8 p.m., and many of them carried home with them the holy ashes of the fire to be used as a charm to drive away devils and demons.

A ROMANCE OF THE PEERAGE.

A recent article in "M. A. P." under this heading reminds a correspondent of how many singular stories could be unearthed of the alliances made at various times and by various heads of noble houses—alliances at which the courtly Burke is judiciously silent, but which have introduced a new and very different strain into the "sang azur" of many proud English and Scottish families. Take one case as an example. The historic family of T——is one which has always loomed large in the history of Scotland. Yet in the history of this noble house there is a mystery, a family secret, dating more than a century back, as to which peerage-mongers and pedigree-makers are silent, but which, if it ever came to light, might materially affect the future and the fortunes of that historic house.

A glance at any book of reference will show the descent of the present Lord T——, who succeeded his brother more than twenty years ago. On the death of the sixth lord, the senior line became extinct, and the succession passed to a cousin, a great-great-grandson of the first lord. From this cousin, the seventh lord, descends in direct line the present Lord T——. All this seems straightforward enough. The mystery is, "Who was the mother of the seventh lord," from whom the present Lord T——inherited? Who was the wife of John, his father? Who was Mrs. John, mother of the seventh lord? A note in the Lyon office at Edinburgh, in the handwriting of a deceased genealogist of repute, tells us all, or almost all

WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has translated from the Persian the larger half of "The 'Gulistan' of Sa'di," and his volume will be published by Mr. Thomas Burleigh. The whole work consists of eight "gateways," and it is the first four of these that are translated, in prose and verse—namely, The Manners of Kings, Conquering Darweeshes, The Excellency of Moderation, and the Benefits of Taciturnity. The "Gulistan" is very popular in the East, and Sir Edwin Arnold describes it as "a sort of intellectual pillow; a literary curry; a kabab of versatile genius, where grave things and gay, humor and wisdom, laughter and tears, are threaded together on the skewer of wit, and spiced by a soft worldliness and gentle stoicism that make the dish irresistible, however jaded may be the mental appetite."

The arrangement between booksellers and publishers, under which the former are to sell at net prices books published at a figure exceeding 6s., is all but concluded, and as soon as the publishers choose to put it in operation a beginning will be made with the new system. A simple instance may be given how the scheme will work out. Suppose a 12s. book. Under the present conditions the buyer may get this at a discount bookseller's for 9s. In future he will have to pay 10s., the extra 1s. being intended for the bookseller. Should the bookseller attempt to undersell, the publishers will cease supplying him at the trade terms.

It is hoped that the new arrangement will save the bookseller from ruin. All the principal publishers favor it, and though the authors are not so keen about this particular way of helping the bookseller, their opposition is not likely to take an active or official form. It may be asked, What of the effect of all this on the pocket of the reader, who is asked now to pay more for his books? The answer of experts in the trade is that the man or woman who buys a book costing anything beyond 6s. is not materially affected by having to pay 1s. or so more.

Mr. Edward Step's book entitled "The Romance of Wild Flowers" will be published by Messrs. Warne as the first volume of "The Library of Natural History Romance." This series of books is intended not so much for the specialist as for the ordinary reader. In volumes dealing with animal life structure will be indicated plainly, but the reason for the structure and its relation to any creature's habits and mode of life will be more particularly the line of the series. To this end Mr. Step's book will contain upwards of 200 illustrations of the wild flowers of the British islands, thirty-two of which are full-page reproductions of his photographs of plants in their natural surroundings.

The interest taken in American methods of farming and gardening is so great now that a handsome book on "Ornamental Shrubs," which Messrs. Putnam are publishing, may be certain of a public in this country, although it deals especially with species and varieties suited to cultivation in the gardens, lawns, and parks of the United States. Mr. Lucius D. Davis, the author of this work, has not attempted to produce a scientific treatise, but only an account of the origin, capacities, and adaptations of the shrubs. The book has been prepared in the well known summer resort of Newport, Rhode Island, which is itself beautifully laid out with gardens and flowers.

Mr. John Lane has had such a demand for the first number of "The Anglo-Saxon Review," Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterly, that as soon as copies come out of the binder's hands they are taken up to supply orders. In a few days Mr. Lane will publish the late Dr. S. R. Maitland's "Essays on Subjects Connected with the Reformation in England," one-third of which has not been printed before. The volume has a discriminating introduction by Mr. A. W. Hutton, rector of Easthope, Surrey. Mr. Lane will also have ready in about fortnight a new novel by Ella Napier Lefroy, which, although it is all about a woman, is called "The Man's Cause," the title being suggested by the following couplet from Tennyson:—

The woman's cause is man's: they rise or sink
Together, dwarf'd or godlike, bond or free.

Two American ladies who went to Klondike last summer have written a book which Messrs. Putnam will publish. Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock, the widow of a commander of the United States Navy, is descended from Lord FitzGerald, and her companion on the journey, Miss Van Buren, is the daughter of an American general and consul. They sailed from San Francisco for St. Michaels, and on reaching Dawson City they became squatters, living in a tent until the end of the summer, when they were obliged to build a log cabin in order to hold their land through the winter. Mrs. Hitchcock describes the life at Dawson as by no means a bed of roses, and an awkward incident seems to have been the delay in the arrival of their stores of provisions and delicacies, which only reached them very late in the season when it was time for all who were not to remain for the winter to set about their return journey. "Two Women in Klondike" has some excellent illustrations, and a map of Alaska showing the trails and routes.

Mr. H. Arnold Nelson is an Australian writer of some repute, whose work hitherto has not been introduced to England. Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co. will publish about the end of the month a story by him entitled "The Romance of the Greystones," which is described as containing a realistic picture of Australian life. This firm will also bring out in a fortnight a new book called "The Valley of Sapphires," by Mrs. Mayne Lindsay; and somewhat earlier a boys' book by Mr. James Greenwood, entitled "Reuben Davidger." "Kate Coventry," the ninth volume in the complete library edition of Whyte Melville's novels, will be ready on the 21st.

A new series of four reading books has been planned by Messrs. Blackwood, to do for literature what has already been done by many series of school readers for history, geography, and science. The contents are drawn entirely from authors of recognised standing, and as many teachers have felt that their pupils should be introduced as soon as possible to the works of the great writers, Book I., which is about ready, is arranged for pupils between eight and ten, according to stage of advancement. This corresponds roughly with Standard III. of the Code, and the other three books carry the series to Standard VI., and beyond. Mr. John Adams, M.A., rector of the Free Church Training College in Glasgow, is editing the series.

Mr. John Long is publishing immediately Mr. T. W. Speight's new novel, "The Crime in the Wood." "The Red Rag of Ritual," by Mr. George Cusack, to be published next month by Messrs. Warne, is a novel with a plot based on the Church controversy.—Mr. George Griffith has gone to the days of Daniel and Belshazzar for the subject of his new novel, entitled "The Rose of Judah," which Messrs. Pearson will have ready in September.—Messrs. Cassell are publishing a sixpenny edition of "The Wrecker," by R. L. Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne.

"The Rajput's Bride," by Mr. A. Rogers, which Mr. Burleigh will publish next week, describes society among the Rajputs when the Empire of Delhi was falling into decay.—Mr. M. H. Spielmann's attack in the "Chronicle" on the authenticity of the Thackeray papers and illustrations now being printed in the "American Critic" will be replied to in the July number of that magazine.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that heraldic drawing and book-plate designing have not been honoured with mention in the discussions of the International Women's Congress. Perhaps the reason may be that these are minor—very minor—though, of course, genuine departments of art; not to be elevated to the rank of the painting, sculpture, and architecture, wherein women artists are winning high position. It is a fact that many women, as well as men, have lately been discovering their vocation in the minor arts we have just named. Some interesting information on this point may be found in Mr. Fincham's book.

Sixty years ago next September, Sir James Ross, already famous by his attempts to reach the North Pole, over the ice, sailed from England, with his two ships, the Erebus and the Terror, to try his luck with the South Pole. The story of his voyages entranced a generation for which science has not yet abolished space, robbed the sea of its mystery, and made the globe a cheap tripper's common-place. It is retold in Dr. Fricker's book on Antarctic Exploration, an English version of which is about to be published by Messrs. Sonnenschein. The secret of the Antarctic "Continent" remains pretty much as Ross left it. The world has a vague impression that the scenery of the South Polar regions is more marvellously beautiful and stupendous than that of the North. Some Nansen in the forth coming expeditions from this country and Germany may beat Ross's discovery of the volcanic mountain—some thirteen thousand feet high—which he named after the Erebus. For the encouragement of the next adventurers, it may be stated that in his four years' voyage Ross lost only one man.

NOTICES.

Impure Blood

Suffered for three years

Mr. F. Westall of Mitcham, So. Australia, sends us his portrait which shows a smooth and healthy condition of the skin. But he has had the following experience:

"For the past three years I have been suffering from an eruption of the body. I had medical attendance and had medicine to take and a lotion for outward application, but they did not do me the slightest good. In fact I tried all sorts of medicine and nothing seemed to relieve me. My life was a burden. I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was strongly advised to try

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by a friend who had received great benefit from it. I did so, and after taking only two bottles the itching left me and I felt better in every way. I continued taking the Sarsaparilla and altogether took six bottles. I am now free from the eruption and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. It is now about eight months since I was cured, so I am sure I can say the cure is a permanent one."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

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No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

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IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.
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CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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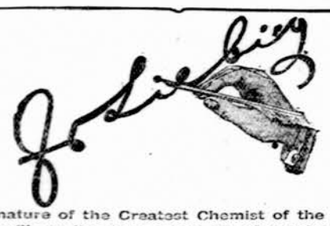

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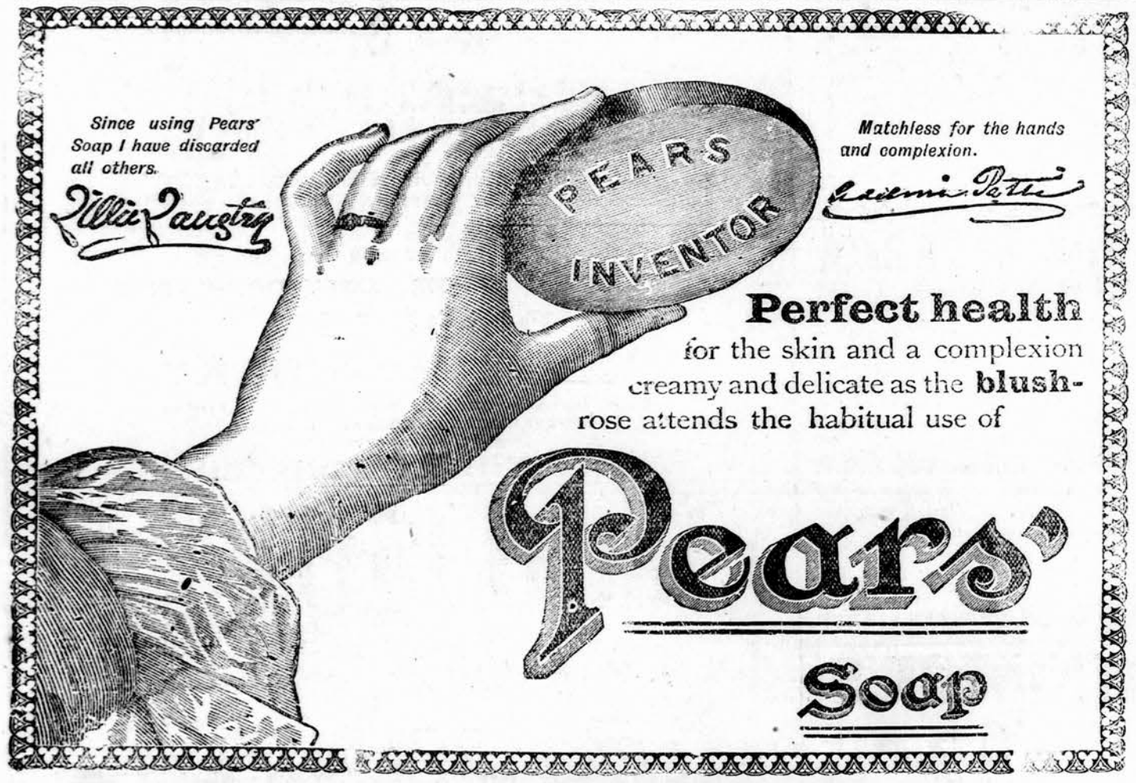
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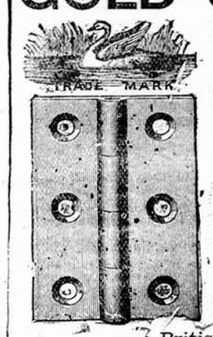

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